FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JANUARY 1986

Further Developments After Terrorist Attacks

If the United States and Israel "make the mistake" of attacking Libya, this will trigger an "endless war" that will engulf the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and perhaps the whole world, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned during a 1 January press conference reported by JANA. Nevertheless, he denied responsibility for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, contending that Libya is not responsible for the "field operations" undertaken by Palestinian fedayeen.

Earlier the same day, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset that the war against terrorism must expand and that Israel will not hesitate to attack those who try to attack it or harm the regional peace process. In his address, broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Peres noted that Abu Nidal's organization was apparently responsible for the Rome and Vienna attacks, adding that the bulk of Abu Nidal's force is in Libya though the group also has bases in Syria and receives assistance from Iran and European collaborators. Contending that Libya is a country that engages in all possible forms of crime, Peres urged other countries to adopt a tougher stance against terrorism and support efforts to eradicate it.

In another development, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* reported that Egypt has rejected U.S. proposals for Egyptian military action against Libya, KUNA reported. An Egyptian source cited by the paper linked the departure of Rapid Deployment Force personnel from Egypt with a possible U.S. blow against Libya, the agency noted. As for Libya's military capabilities, the Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* reported that Soviet experts recently finished building seven bases in Libya for SAM-5's, adding that the new system is still under Soviet command and that Libyans are forbidden entry into the bases, according to MENA.

Lebanon

A statement by the Lebanese Forces Security Department, broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 1 January, claimed that President Amin al-Jumayyil's security chief was directly responsible for the attempted assassination of Lebanese Forces official As'ad al-Shaftari, adding that Al-Jumayyil has authorized "terrorist operations" against any Christian who opposes his policy. The statement said the 31 December attack on Al-Shaftari was actually aimed at Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah. President al-Jumayyil's car was also attacked the same day, according to a statement from the presidential palace broadcast by Beirut radio. Al-Jumayyil was not in the car but eight of his guards were wounded, the statement noted. Three Lebanese Army officers were subsequently killed while attempting to defuse car bombs found in the same area as the assassination attempt against Al-Shaftari, the Voice of Lebanon disclosed.

Meanwhile, Hubayqah defended the tripartite agreement in a press interview reported by the Voice of Lebanon, criticizing President al-Jumayyil for being partisan rather than an arbiter. In another political development, Beirut radio carried a statement by the leaders of the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties welcoming the security aspect of the tripartite agreement but expressing "reservations" about other aspects of the accord.

As for the fate of the Jewish hostages held by the "Oppressed of the Earth" organization, Radio Free Lebanon noted the kidnappers' announcement that a second hostage was executed in retaliation for Israeli actions in southern Lebanon. Clashes in the south between Muslim forces and the Israeli-backed army of southern Lebanon intensified 1-2 January, according to Beirut radio, and Jerusalem radio reported that several katyusha rockets were fired into the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.

Comment on Jordanian-Syrian Summit

Noting that no communique was issued after King Husayn's 30-31 December talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, Radio Monte Carlo said this made many observers "wonder about the extent of success or failure" of the summit. Jordan's *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, however, viewed the talks as a "great beginning" outside traditional frameworks which normally end with a joint communique. The paper said bilateral relations have become stronger but it would be naive to imagine that complicated political issues can be resolved in 2 days of talks. While citing the Jordanian foreign minister's statement that the talks were "very successful," the *JORDAN TIMES* said political observers view the paucity of Syrian media comment on the summit as evidence that differences persist. Syria is pleased with Jordan's support for Syrian policy in Lebanon, according to the paper's sources, but the Syrians are still determined not to deal with the PLO unless Yasir 'Arafat is replaced by a leader more acceptable to them.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island 1 January and hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast the previous evening. Iraqi planes also raided eight Iranian military camps 31 December. For Iran's part, Tehran radio stated that Iranian planes raided Iraqi targets near Raniyah 31 December and in the Sayyid Sadiq area 1 January. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Tehran radio's claim that an Iraqi Mirage was downed over the southern front 31 December.

Iran

The authorities recently arrested 60 members of the banned leftist group Feda'i-ye Khalq, the information minister disclosed in a press interview reported by IRNA.

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A court in Safaqis sentenced former UGTT leader Habib Achour to one year in jail on charges of illegally entering offices of a fishing cooperative that the UGTT was allegedly trying to take over, AFP reported.

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7 Countries Approve Foreign Ministers Meeting

JN311116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 31 Dec (INA) — It was learned here today that seven Arab countries have so far accepted the Arab League secretary general's invitation to attend an Arab foreign ministers extraordinary meeting this Saturday. These countries are Jordan, the PLO, Bahrain, the YAR, Kuwait, Libya, and Syria. Diplomatic soruces told the INA correspondent that Bahrain and Kuwait have set as a condition for their attendance the acceptance of the majority of Arab countries to attend the meeting.

The diplomatic sources expect the remaining Arab countries to define their stands on this meeting within the next 48 hours. The legal quorum for such a meeting requires the acceptance of 11 Arab countries to attend it. The agenda of the meeting will deal with one major topic, the study of the trends of some African and European countries to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, particularly the Ivory Coast and Spain. The meeting will also discuss Arab-African cooperation.

'Arafat Says Reagan Lacks 'Reason, Principles'

LD011907 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1748 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 Jan (KUNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has launched a strong attack on U.S. President Ronald Reagan calling him "a robot and a parrot that lacks reason and principles."

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, Mr 'Arafat on the other hand praised former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, saying: "Despite the fact that we had differences with him at the time we still consider him to be a man who believes in ethics, and principles based on his genuine Christian faith." He stressed that "there can be no comparison between Mr Reagan and Carter because the former does not know the meaning of commitment to pacts and conventions which bind his administration. He does not care about the meaning of principles, and does not respond to beneficience with beneficience. But Carter tried as far as possible to fulfill his commitments during his time in office, even though they were insufficient."

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee recalled that prior to leaving Beirut with his combatants in 1982 he received a written pledge from the U.S. President's personal envoy Philip Habib that the Palestinian camps in Lebanon would be protected from possible massacres by the Israeli forces in collaboration with the Phalangist forces. He said: "Regrettably, I say that this pledge from the Reagan administration was no more than ink on paper as the Sabra and Shatila massacres showed when hundreds of children, women, old people, and youths died. That was shortly after my departure from Beirut."

Mr 'Arafat also mentioned what President Reagan said to the effect that he placed the photograph of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee leaving Beirut on his desk in the White House to show his gratification.

He said: "Is it reasonable for such language to come from the president of a superpower? Does this person deserve to be president of a superpower?" He added: "I personally believe that Reagan is a simple robot and a parrot who repeats what certain people tell him without comprehending what he is saying because he in fact lacks reason."

Mr 'Arafat described the U.S. President as "ungrateful" because "he has forgotten or pretends to forget the efforts made by the PLO for the departure of the members of the U.S. community from Beirut at the request of the U.S. Administration. He has also forgotten or pretends to forget the efforts made by the PLO for the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran and also the efforts it exerted to save the lives of the passengers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*."

He said: "Instead of receiving thanks from the Reagan administration for all this, we have seen this administration unashamedly and hurriedly declare its support for the U.S.-Israeli joint conspiracy to liquidate me personally by bombing my private residence in Hammam-Plage near the Tunisian capital on 1 October last."

Mr 'Arafat underlined that "the PLO would not be the sole loser in the event of his assassination."

Mr 'Arafat returned to Tunis at dawn today after a short visit to Algeria during which he shared with the Palestinian combatants in the Tebessa camp the celebrations of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Palestinian revolution.

Israel Reportedly Attempted To 'Kidnap' 'Arafat

NC011149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — A Palestinian source has told the Saudi paper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* about a failed Israeli attempt to kidnap Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat while he was traveling on board a plane.

Despite the strict security precautions which the PLO chairman personally supervises during his trips, the source reported that he was the target of a kidnap attempt by 16 Israeli fighter planes which were in the air at the time 'Arafat's departure from Baghdad for Tunisia was made known. The source added: On the evening of 2 December, 'Arafat postponed his departure from Baghdad for 6 hours after receiving official information from an Arab country about the presence of 16 Israeli military aircraft in the vicinity through which his plane would be traveling en route to Tunisia. Immediate communications were made with the airports of three Arab countries which confirmed that their radars had recorded the presence of these aircraft in the skies.

As a result, the Palestinian source continued, 'Arafat changed his flight plan and headed for Khartoum, Niger, Chad, and a number of other African countries until he reached Algeria. His trip lasted 14 hours instead of the 5 hours needed to travel to Tunisia.

The same paper also quotes Dr Ashraf al-Kurdi, who is treating Yasir 'Arafat, as saying that although the Palestinian leader has recovered, his health condition requires complete rest for at least 2 weeks. Dr al-Kurdi added that the Palestinian leader has been

suffering from headaches caused by a chest infection. He was also in a state of extreme exhaustion.

Mahmud 'Abbas Denies Report

GF020746 Doha QNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jan (QNA) — An official Palestinian source has denied reports carried by the press yesterday regarding the foiling of an attempt to hijack the plane of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, while he was traveling from Baghdad to Tunis on 2 December 1985.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, Mahumud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, said that these reports are totally unfounded.

'Arafat Delivers Revolution Anniversary 'Message'

JN311949 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

["Text" of "annual message" by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Palestinian people on the 21st anniversary of the Palestinian revolution; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] My brothers and comrades-in-arms: O, our Palestinian Arab masses inside the occupied homeland and in places in which they are scattered. O, free and honorable men in our Arab nation and all over the world. Twenty-one years ago, a militant, faithful vanguard, prompted by its belief in God and by its absolute belief in the justice of its cause, started the longest ongoing armed revolution in our contemporary history. This revolution brought Palestine back on the map of political local, Arab, and international events after the colonialist invaders and their agents in the region thought they had managed to wipe out a people who enjoy all the rights to life and who can confront the fiercest imperialist-Zionist campaigns led by the United States and its agent, Israel.

Despite all these wounds in the Palestinian body, there was a great surprise. The Palestinian-Lebanese resistance waged the most wonderful war of attrition against the Israeli-U.S. presence in Lebanon, and in the south in particular. The two Palestinian and Lebanese people are carrying out this resistance, which is called the Lebanese national resistance. In fact, it is a Palestinian resistance side by side with our Lebanese nationalist and Muslim allies. This was confirmed by the enemy leaders and soldiers. Evidence and events in the south also proved this.

O brothers, O dear ones. I recall with pride and appreciation the stand of our national figures inside our occupied land. Murphy, Roland Dumas, the British minister, and the Israeli enemy tried to persuade them to ignore and overlook the PLO. Their response was patriotic and decisive. They said they have one people and one leadership, the PLO. Therefore, relying on my absolute confidence in this support, I repeat in my name and on behalf of our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land that our Palestinian national struggle, foremost of which is the armed struggle, will continue to confront the ugly occupation.

Regrettably, some Arab sides [words indistinct] arm and finance these elements to carry out condemned terrorist operations which are aimed not at fighting the Zionist enemy, but at harming innocent people in the world in order to distort the reputation of the Arab nation and the Palestinian struggle. We call on the Arab nation — states and people — to confront this deliberate sabotage, which serves only the goals of our Arab nation's enemies. O brothers, the unity of the Palestinian national struggle is deep-rooted in all its popular, political, and military dimensions. Through it the revolution continued and in its soil the PLO renewed its march despite all the ordeals, catastrophes, and conspiracies.

The Palestinian factor, which strengthened its presence within the forces in our Arab region and within the international arena and which managed to pass a difficult test with wonderful national steadfastness and with a wonderful military, political, and popular performance, is still facing great challenges and the apparent escalation of aggression. The United States is the center of this aggression. A U.S.-Israeli joint air raid on PLO headquarters in Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis took place. The Americans did not conceal their involvement in it and their wagering on its possible outcome. This confirms a desperate U.S.-Zionist insistence on liquidating the Palestinian leadership, which refuses to relinquish our people's rights.

O brothers, we see the crime against Hammam al-Shatt as a U.S.-Israeli escalation of aggression against the PLO and against the Palestinian people and their revolution and national cause. This crime was followed by crazy U.S. actions, such as the hijacking of the Egyptian civil plane and the instigating of aggressive actions agaisnt the Palestinian people and their revolution. This embodies another deep and clear-cut dimension against our entire Arab nation. It is the declared, direct U.S. involvement in the Arab-Zionist conflict.

This reminds us of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The Palestinian people and their revolution, cause, and leadership are a direct central target of this new U.S. war. Out of my position in both the Palestinian and Arab arenas, I sound the alarm for the entire Arab nation. At the same time, I warn of dangerous dimensions in this direct, declared U.S. involvement in the conflict. I also affirm that we will not be the only party affected by this involvement nor will we be the loser in it.

O brothers. I did not exaggerate about the overall Arab situation when I announced with bitterness and pain that we are living in a bad Arab time resulting in U.S. and international underestimation of Arab capability and weight. All Arabs, including Palestinians, paid a high price for this dangerous situation. Because of our awareness of the dangerous situation and its negative possibilities, we exerted every effort to stop the deterioration and to try to repair the bridges.

Therefore, we and our Jordanian brothers worked to adopt the Fes resolutions as a basis for a joint move and for our agreement with His Majesty King Husayn on 11 February 1985. In fact, our move achieved positive, important steps on various levels. Although we know the extent of U.S.-Zionist opposition to this agreement and joint move, we and our Jordanian brothers will continue our efforts to overcome all difficulties. As we are

concerned about this point, we reiterate that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a serious base around which we should secure wide Arab support. We have confirmed this by all our joint steps and during the Casablanca summit.

I have to extend my deep thanks to Egypt and its president for their firm support for our people and our national rights, eptomized by President Mubarak's support for the Cairo Declaration and by his recent speech before the Egyptian People's Assembly. He expressed on these occasions Egypt's decisive support for the Fes Arab plan and the Casablanca summit resolutions, as well as for the idea of an international conference, which Egypt considers the main framework for achieving peace in the region. It also stresses the need for the PLO to participate in the conference in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat Discusses Terrorism, Peace Process

PM311124 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 20 Dec 85 p 14

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Charles Saint-Prot in Tunis — date not given]

[Text] *LE QUOTIDIEN*: The hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* mobilized international attention. What is your analysis of this affair?

Yasir 'Arafat: This unjustifiable hijacking was intended to mobilize international attention because the aim was to make people forget about the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters and the death of several dozen innocent civilians. The aim was also to deal a new blow to the PLO's credibility.

I am anxious to reaffirm that the PLO had nothing to do with this hijacking; it was a pointless action whose real instigators are the Syrian intelligence services, which tried once again to harm our organization.

LE QUOTIDIEN: And yet it was not the Syrians who carried out the operation. The Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] was accused....

Yasir 'Arafat: You are well aware that the Syrian services can readily find a few stupid or gullible people in the Palestinian camps in Syria which they are holding hostage to stage an operation. Nothing is then easier than to produce false papers. As for the PLF, it is a little movement divided into three or four branches one of which, headed by Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], has remained loyal to the PLO, while the other two or three are controlled by the Syrian or Libyan regimes.

During the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* the turning point in the tragedy took place off the Syrian coast on 8 October. It was then that the hijackers broke their silence and established contact with the Syrian authorities in the port of Tartus. But the recording of the conversations (which clearly showed that the hijackers were taking their orders from the Syrian port) was intercepted from Beirut by the Italian Government, which immediately telephoned Hafiz al-Asad. The latter had to give the order to break off contact with the hijackers. It was also at that point that the American passenger must have been killed because the hijackers were left to their own devices. The lives of hundreds of men and women were threatened, and the Italian Government asked me to see what could be done; this is where Abu al-'Abbas intervened. Without the intervention of the PLO, which succeeded in persuading the hijackers to return to Port Said, disaster could not have been averted.

LE QUOTIDIEN: You said in Cairo that you condemn terrorism, but some people think that the PLO is not in a position to ensure that this attitude is respected.

Yasir 'Arafat: The statement which I made in Cairo in the presence of my friend President Mubarak is in keeping with the official line of the Palestinian resistance, which condemns terrorism. Moreover, as far as terrorism is concerned I would like to point out that it is the PLO and the Palestinian people who are the main victims: Remember the thousands of civilians murdered in Sabra and Shatila, the dozens of people who died during the Israeli raid on Tunis, and our representatives abroad who have been murdered....

We therefore strongly condemn all terrorism. But everybody is aware that just three or four manipulated extremists are enough to carry out such actions. The PLO cannot be blamed for actions which are committed solely to damage its reputation. Who is now protected from terrorism? You can see what is happening in France and Belgium....

LE QUOTIDIEN: From the diplomatic viewpoint is not the recent rapprochement between King Husayn and President al-Asad likely to limit your sphere of action?

Yasir 'Arafat: Here too the commentators are indulging in wishful thinking. They want the PLO and the 5 million Palestinians to be kept out of any peace process. As if it were posible to simply erase us! I am not worried, and I trust King Husayn because the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which we signed in February 1985 is a good way of reviving the peace process.

LE QUOTIDIEN: So you think that the PLO cannot be ignored?

Yasir 'Arafat: All attempts to settle the Near East problem without recognizing the legitimate rights of 5 million Palestinians are doomed to failure. There will be no peace without the Palestinians, in other words, without the PLO because our organization represents the Palestinian people.

LE QUOTIDIEN: You expressed your disappointment after Mr Dumas' visit to Israel. Do you still expect anything from France?

Yasir 'Arafat: We still expect something from France. During his recent visit to Israel, Mr Dumas initially made statements which were a marked backward step from your country's traditional stance on the PLO and the Palestinian cause. He then made a slight correction, but the ambiguity remains. We are wondering about the meaning of his first statement: Was it due to Shim'on Peres' recent visit to Paris? Was it dictated by

pre-election considerations? That would not be worthy of a great country. We for our part want France to play a role in the Near East in accordance with the principles laid down by General De Gaulle. In the past it was extremely influential in launching the idea of a European initiative, which was warmly welcomed by the whole Arab world. But it must be said that since 1981 the European impetus has waned mainly because France has been less dynamic.

Doctor Says 'Arafat Suffering From 'Exhaustion'

JN311337 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Ashraf al-Kurdi, who was earlier summoned to Tunis to treat Yasir 'Arafat, has said in Amman that the PLO chairman has recovered from his illness but needs at least 2 weeks of complete rest.

The Jordanian doctor, a neurologist, indicated that 'Arafat is suffering from pains in the head and exhaustion after bronchitis.

'Arafat to Lead PLO Delegation to Islamic Conference

GF020814 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jan (QNA) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today says that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, will chair the PLO delegation to the meetings of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference scheduled to be held in Fes next Monday [6 January].

The paper said that the PLO will submit a working paper to the conference. The conference will discuss the Middle East question, the Iraq-Iran war, and a number of other issues of interest to the Islamic world.

PLO's Force 17 Reportedly Moving to Cairo

DW311006 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Dec 85 p 8

[Juergen Liminski article: "PLO Elite Unit Goes to Cairo"]

[Excerpt] Bonn — The PLO formations have begun to move since the Israeli raid on the headquarters in Tunis. Tunis no longer is considered a safe place. While the biggest combat unit, the Fatah, is trying to get settled in Baghdad, the terror and elite unit "Force 17" directly subordinate to 'Arafat has obviously found refuge in Cairo now. *DIE WELT* has learned from informed quarters in both Cairo and Beirut that President Mubarak reportedly has given his assent to this unit having its headquarters in the Egyptian capital, albeit not as a center for planning and preparing terrorist attacks.

The decision to go to Cairo and to ask official admission there had been preceded by intensive consultations between Arafat and various leaders of the loyal PLO wing, as well as by the refusal of Joranian King Husayn to grant the "Force 17" a basis in Amman. Abu Hawl [Ha'il 'Abd al-Hamid], the security and intelligence service chief of the Fatah, also was among the PLO leaders. He subsequently conducted the talks in Cairo in late November. These talks involved details whereas 'Arafat obtained the fundamental approval during his visits to Cairo. In the meantime, several leaders of the elite unit have arrived in Cairo.

MENA Calls Report 'Groundless'

NC012038 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo 1 Jan (MENA) — The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY has learned that the report that the West German newspaper *DIE WELT* published in its last edition on the transfer of the headquarters of the PLO's Force 17 from Tunis to Cairo is totally groundless.

Some news agencies and radios had carried this report, which is absolutely untrue.

PLO 'Confirms' Israel Planning Retaliatory Attack

NC312155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 31 Dec (MENA) — According to reliable Palestinian sources in Tunis, the PLO has confirmed that Israel has planned a new act of aggression against an Arab target in which Palestinians are present. This operation will be carried out under the pretext of retaliation for the terrorist operations staged in the Vienna and Rome airports last Friday.

The Palestinian sources added that Israel has called up Israeli General Joshua Shanay, commander of the Israeli air raid against the Entebbe airport in 1976. Gen Shanay cut short his visit to Toronto Canada, where he was supposed to give a speech at an international conference on Sunday evening.

The sources added that the Israeli general returned home from Toronto on board of a private government plane via New York the day before yesterday, before speaking before the Jewish conference.

It should be recalled that both Arab and foreign press reports have stated that Israel is preparing to make a retaliatory strike soon. The PLO has condemned the Rome and Vienna terrorist operations, and investigations have proven that it had nothing to do with those two incidents.

Salah Khalaf 'Concerned' at Jordanian-Syrian Summit

LD311221 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1144 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait 31 Dec (KUNA) — In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* published here today, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Palestine fedayeen organization's Central Committee, has expressed his concern over the Jordanian-Syrian summit conference which began in Damascus yesterday. He said that "according to information received by him, Syria has made a number of conditions for the resumption of relations with Syria, and this was at the expense of the PLO."

However, he reaffirmed that Syrian-Palestinian contacts were in progress and that: "We have stopped our information campaign and have drawn up plans for the unity of the Palestine resistance

detachments based on the Aden and Algiers agreements, with the military option being our true struggle."

With regard to the settlement of the Palestine question, Abu Iyad said that there was no settlement but "rather a termination of the Palestine question."

He pointed out that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has "ended" and that Jordan "was seeking an alternative relation or a new agreement."

Abu Iyad welcomed the Lebanese agreement which was signed in Damascus last Saturday for ending the 11-year old war in Lebanon, but added at the same time, "we reject it if it was concluded at the expense of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon."

Regarding the crisis between the Palestinians and the USSR, Abu Iyad said that it "has ended", pointing out that a delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department will be visiting Moscow on Tuesday to complete Soviet-Palestinian talks.

Khalid al-Hasan on Terrorism, Abu Nidal
JN312025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1758 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and PNC Foreign Relations Committee chairman, by Radio Monte Carlo News Director Antoine Nawfal; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Nawfal] Brother Khalid al-Hasan, we have before us several topics which deserve our joint comment. I shall ask the questions and you provide answers. There is terrorism, as recently manifested in Rome and Vienna. There are important consultations on the Middle East, as manifested in the Jordanian-Syrian summit. There is also the PLO's recognition or nonrecognition of UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Moreover, there is Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] visit to the USSR after a period of coolness and there is also Abu 'Ammar's health. Finally, there are the allowable predictions for 1986. Let us begin with terrorism, if we may. Who is responsible for the recent operation in Rome and Vienna and what was the aim of this operation?

[Al-Hasan] From all public information available and the secret information which has been revealed, it has become very obvious that the Rome and Vienna operation is the responsibility of the Abu Nidal organization. Abu Nidal carries out such operations in order to discredit the PLO, especially before countries which are friendly to it, such as Italy and Austria. Abu Nidal carries out such operations to obtain funds, because the financier refuses to pay if there are no operations. Acts of violence are the motives behind the financing and training of Abu Nidal men in existing training camps.

[Nawfal] It appears you are not accusing Abu Nidal, but those who are behind him because Abu Nidal needs the funds. Is this what you are saying?

[Al-Hasan] The subject is intermixed. Abu Nidal fully believes in this action. At the same time there are people who train and finance Abu Nidal so he can carry out this action. This quantity of arms could not have reached their places without outside help.

[Nawfal] Brother Khalid, in your opinion what is the aim of the Syrian-Jordanian summit between President al-Asad and King Husayn? Is it, as some people believe, a summit which would end Yasir 'Arafat's role? What do you personally expect from this visit?

[Al-Hasan] If we view the subject from the angle of goodwill and the strategy of conducting the conflict with the Zionist enemy, the PLO is in dire need of Arab solidarity, because without such solidarity, there will be no positive action in the interest of the Palestine question in the international arena. Therefore, the Jordanian-Syrian accord is the beginning of Arab solidarity, whether it includes all or some of the Arab states.

The second point on the subject is that the Syrian-Jordanian disagreement was not because of the PLO or the Palestine question, but because of the Jordanian stand toward Iraq and the Iraq- Iran war. It has been observed that large-scale international and Arab efforts are underway to freeze this war. Therefore, the Syrian-Jordanian accord is leading toward Arab solidarity and freezing the crises which disrupt Palestinian struggle and Arab efforts in the interest of the Palestine question. At the same time, this accord will help in convening the next Arab summit which has become essential in order to adopt a clear and specific stand.

[Nawfal] Would all this lead to PLO recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338 or not?

[Al-Hasan] Brother Antoine, the Palestinian and Arab masses are unaware of a certain fact and the U.S. Administration is exploiting this situation. This fact is that the PLO, as any other state-like organization, has a legislative council, which is the PNC. The PNC decides the PLO's strategic policy. The PNC rejected Resolution 242 and gave its reasons for that. The reasons are still valid. The only institution which can say yes to Resolution 242 is the PNC, not the Executive Committee or any other Palestinian institution. The second clause of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on the bases of the peace process says that peace must be based on all UN recommendations and Security Council resolutions. This includes Resolutions 242 and 338 as part of the whole package of UN resolutions. These other resolutions cancel the reason for PNC rejection of Resolutions 242 and 338. The PNC said that it could not accept Resolution 242 because it tackles the Palestine question as a refugee issue. Adding Resolution 242 to the whole package of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions enables us to tackle the Palestinian question as a national cause. If the United States truly wants peace, this is the only way out.

[Nawfal] In other words, it must accept the comprehenisveness of UN resolutions.

[Al-Hasan] Yes, which also include Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO cannot accept Resolution 242 as the only basis, because it does not give the PLO anything.

[Nawfal] 'Arafat is due in the USSR in about 2 months. Who is not in a hurry: 'Arafat or Moscow?

[Al-Hasan] It seems to me that both of them are not in a hurry, because regardless of stands and objectives, both of them are awaiting the results of the U.S.-Soviet talks.

[Nawfal] What is your information on Abu 'Ammar's health and when did you see him last?

[Al-Hasan] Abu 'Ammar's health does not call for concern. Like any other human being he is succeptible to diseases, such as influenza. He suffered from a strong flu and bronchitis. This is natural. But he has recovered from all that.

Terrorism Accusations Seen Threatening PLO Cause
LD012341 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] On the subject of the Palestinian resistance and terrorism, the PLO representative in Rabat stressed that the Palestinian cause is being threatened by the phenomenon of terrorism because quarters hostile to the Palestinian revolution try to put the responsibility for this on the shoulders of the PLO.

In a press statement to mark the 21st anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian official pointed out that the accusation of terrorism is one of the new things which the Palestinian resistance has faced over the past year.

Salah Khalaf To Talk With Moderate Palestinians
LD011547 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 1 Jan (KUNA) — A high-ranking Palestinian soucre said here today that Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah organization, will shortly hold intensive meetings with moderate Palestinian personalities in Kuwait and Jordan. They will discuss the question of national unity among the Palestinian resistance groups.

A correspondent in Amman told KUNA that Soviet pressure was being exerted to prevent the adoption of a Palestinian decision outside the framework of the PLO. The correspondent mentioned in this regard that eight dissenting resistance groups, which broke with the PLO, were preparing to hold an alternative Palestinian conference to set up an alternative Palestinian leadership. These groups are now in Damascus.

PLO Radio Details 29 Dec Military Operations
JN312102 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1603 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes are continuing to carry out heroic operations against enemy military targets in many places in nrothern, central, and southern Palestine. Since the beginning of this month, our revolutionaries have carried out more than 65 military operations. The following are details of the two operations our revolutionaries carried out in Gaza on 29 December 1985.

1. Our revolutionary heroes from the martyr 'Ali al-Zaybaq group used hand grenades to attack a military vehicle passing between (Mashru' 'Amir) and Elie Jabaliyah camp at 2100 on 29 December. The vehicle was burned and its driver was killed.

2. At 2300 on 29 December, our heroes from the same group placed a large explosive charge inside a military vehicle in Gaza. When the vehicle was on the eastern road near the village of Bayt Hanun, the Palestinian explosive charge went off at 2350 on the same day. The explosion was heard in nearby areas. Many enemy soldiers were injured and the vehicle was damaged. Despite the arrest and search campaigns and a curfew, our heroes managed to withdraw from the scene of operation successfully. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

PLO Radio Notes Military Operation in Gaza
JN312126 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1603 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our revolutionaries from the martyr Isma'il Darwish group attacked with hand grenades the military governor's headquarters in the city of occupied Gaza at 2015 on 29 December despite all the security measures by enemy forces around the headquarters following the increase of Palestinian military operations in the area.

The explosion of one of the hand grenades injured a number of guards, while the Zionist experts detonated the second one in front of the headquarters. The explosion caused damage to a number of cars. Following the operation, the Zionist security forces arrested scores of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the operation. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

'Low-Level' Iranian Delegation To Attend ICO Talks

LD301840 Kuwait KUNA in English 1440 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 30 (KUNA) — Kuwait's delegations to meetings of Arab and Islamic foreign ministers will be headed by the advisor at the office of H.H. the Amir, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, an official source said here Monday.

Meetings of Arab foreign ministers will be held in Tunisia Saturday to discuss preparations for meetings of the Afro-Arab cooperation committee and resumption of diplomatic relations between the Ivory Coast and Israel.

Foreign ministers of member states of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) will meet in Fes Morocco January 4-6.

The source said Husayn was met today by Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to review the issues which will be brought to discussion at the two meetings.

Meanwhile, Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman al-Shahin met today with Moroccan Ambassador Mohamed Naciri to review topics of discussions at the Fes ICO's foreign ministers meetings.

An official source told KUNA that Al-Shahin explained to the ambassador Kuwait's stand on a number of issues of concern to the Arab Gulf region, particularly the Iraq-Iran war.

On the other hand, Arab diplomatic sources here said Iran will not attend the ICO meetings with an official delegation. The sources said the Islamic Republic of Iran will be represented at the Fes conference with a low level delegation.

The sources predicted that because of the Iranian disinterest in the meetings "the resolution on the Iraq-Iran war will be similar to last year's recommendations." The 1984 ICO foreign ministers' conference was held in Sanaa, Yemen.

Iraq and Iran have both agreed at the Sanaa meetings to cooperate in ending their war through mediations of the ICO goodwill committee. The committee, however, failed to achieve favorable results due to lack of cooperation by the Iranian side.

KUWAIT

Spokesman Notes 'U.S. Threat' To 'Fraternal Libya'

LD021353 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwait announced today that terrorist actions do not justify the establishment of international terrorism to combat them. It called for international cooperation similar to that to which the countries of the world agreed in their historic resolution issued by the United Nations at its last session.

In his reply to a question by KUNA about the U.S. call to its allies to participate in imposing international isolation on Libya in retaliation for the terrorist actions against Rome and Vienna airports, a source at the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "Kuwait, which was the target of two terrorist operations last year which were denounced by the whole world, knows how appalling terrorist actions are in their random attack against innocent people and Kuwait denounces terrorist actions as a means of achieving any goal, whatever the justification might be."

The source pointed out that terrorist actions do not justify the establishment of international terrorism to combat them, but they require the establishment of cooperation similar to what the countries of the world agreed in their historic resolution issued by the United Nations at its last session.

He pointed out that hysterical decisions will not lead to the uprooting of terrorism but to an increase in the spread of destruction.

The source stressed that, "in its belief in the principles of Arab solidarity, Kuwait considers the U.S. threat to fraternal Libya to be a violation of international principles and an escalation of a situation which requires a solution, not provocation."

The source called on the countries of the world to study the reasons that lead to the emergence of terrorism. The study will be a step toward a solution to these causes. He stressed the importance of security cooperation between them.

QATAR

Information Minister Receives Iranian Ambassador

LD311915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The Iranian ambassador met yesterday with the Qatari information minister. During this meeting, where bilateral relations and the regional situation were discussed, reference was made to the point that global arrogance has launched an extensive propaganda campaign against Iran and one of its objectives is to create panic among the countries in the region. The Iranian ambassador said: We are in favor of maintaining security in the region and expanding relations with other countries, particularly Qatar.

While confirming the Iranian ambassador's remarks, the Qatari information minister said: Global propaganda is not only trying to distort facts, but is actually trying to distort the face of Islam and Islamic realities. He added: They are trying to prevent the unity of the Islamic umma and their cooperation because they are afraid and fearful of such cooperation.

In conclusion, the Qatari information minister said: We would like to expand relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran in all areas.

Source Says U.S. Readying RDF for 'Blow' to Libya

LD020806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jan (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti paper *AL-RAY AL-'AMM*, quoting a high ranking Egyptian executive source, reports today that about 370 men of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force were transported by helicopter yesterday from one of the Egyptian air bases in the Western Sahara to U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean. The source expressed the belief that Washington will use this force in a likely blow it will be dealing to Libya.

The paper also quotes the source as saying that instructions were issued at noon yesterday to 13 American F-15 and F-16 aircraft to leave the Egyptian air base. It adds, also quoting the source, that the U.S. airmen said they were taking their planes to Israel.

AL-AHRAM: Soviets Manning Missile Bases in Libya

NC010736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — *Al-AHRAM* today reports that Soviet experts have finished building seven bases in Libya for the new SAM-5 missiles. According to the paper, all these bases are being operated by Soviet military experts, 2,000 of whom arrived in Libya a few days ago.

In an exclusive report from Tripoli, *AL-AHRAM* says that these missiles are principally targeted against the airborn early warning and radar planes of the E-2c type which Egypt will receive this year. These are planes for reconnaissance, warning, command, and control missions and are similar to the famous U.S. AWACS planes.

The Soviet experts who operate these missiles, the paper adds, receive their instructions directly from Moscow without referring to the Libyan command. Libyans are forbidden entry into these bases. In light of current international conditions and relations between the two great powers, these missiles are not expected to be used against planes belonging to the U.S. Sixth Fleet which fly over the Mediterranean Sea.

AL-AHRAM notes that the Libyans will need at least 2 years before they can operate the new missiles. It is then feared that these missiles will be used as offensive weapons to hit any planes flying within the airspace of countries neighboring Libya. It is also possible that they will be used as part of the terrorist operations which Libya practices against civilian airliners. In conclusion, the paper points out that this development has caused general dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Libyan Armed Forces in light of the increased Soviet military penetration inside Libya.

'Abd al-Majid Backs UN Security Council Warning

NC011612 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told reporters today that Egypt welcomes and supports the resolution issued by the UN Security Council yesterday warning Israel against any action in retaliation for the Rome and Vienna incidents. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt participated in the Security Council's discussions and supported this resolution.

Media Comment on Reactions to Airport Attacks

Al-Qadhdhafi Said Responsible

NC312302 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2045 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpts] All signs indicate that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is behind the recent terrorist operations at the Rome and Vienna airports. His objectives in such terrorist operations are obvious. First and foremost, he wants to disgrace the PLO and to destroy any sympathy it may have gained in the international community. This is his way of punishing the organization because it rejected his attempts to control and dominate it, and because it has insisted on maintaining its own free will and on keeping Palestinian decision-making within Palestinian hands.

The choice of Rome and Vienna as the scenes of the latest terrorist operations is evidence of ill will against the PLO. Both the Italian and the Austrian Governments have good relations with the PLO and have voiced their understanding of the legitimate Palestinian rights. The goal of those two operations was to deal a blow to these good relations, and to depict the PLO as a terrorist organization that was responsible for the operations. This runs counter to PLO Chairman 'Arafat's frank and clear-cut Cairo Declaration, in which he pointed out that the PLO denounces and condemns such operations. But, thank God, the plots hatched by Al-Qadhdhafi and others of his kind have been foiled. The countries in which these operations took place denied the PLO's involvement in the incidents. Both Italy and Austria declared that they have ruled out any relationship between the PLO and the two operations. This indicates that both countries are aware that those who masterminded the operations are Palestinian groups that have rebelled against the PLO and that are backed, encouraged, and financed by Libya's Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Investigations carried out in the Italian and Austrian capitals have revealed that the terrorists who survived the two operations admitted that they belong to the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group, which broke off from the PLO. Abu Nidal's relationship with Al-Qadhdhafi is well known, and has been confirmed by events reported and published in international new agencies and papers.

Through his official news agency, the colonel hastened to praise the two recent terrorist operations at the Rome and Vienna airports. He described them as heroic. What kind of heroism is it that kills innocent children, women, and the elderly? Still, this is the morality of the colonel. For him, assassination is heroism, the use of terror against defenseless people is bravery, foolish sayings are eloquence, and plots against both the Palestinian cause and the entire Arab homeland are nationalism.

The colonel's recalcitrance has gone beyond all limits of logic and reason. His sinful hands have spread acts of aggression and plots everywhere. How long will he continue his sinful deeds on earth? Can the Libyan people, the Arab homeland, and the international community continue to tolerate his heinous acts? We do not

believe this is possible, because even patience has its limits. The Libyan people's revolution against the colonel's injustice and tyranny will erupt like a roaring volcano and will level the stronghold of injustice and overthrow the symbol of terrorism, restoring a shining and genuine image to Libya.

Attacks Aimed Against PLO

NC291553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb: A Palestinian State Must Be Established if Terrorism Is To Be Eradicated]

[Text] It is not necessary for us to declare our condemnation of terrorism every 5 minutes. The random killing of innocent people can never serve a cause or achieve an objective. Therefore, the Rome and Vienna airport operations constitute a premeditated crime that has nothing to do with politics. We will not hesitate to say that the PLO has no connection with such crimes. On the contrary, the potential damage to the PLO as a result of accusations is much worse than the killing and wounding of innocent people. Such crimes seek to weaken the PLO's credibility and its noble objective as a liberation movement and the legitimate representative of the great Palestinian people.

The primary aim of those who perpetrated the Rome and Vienna operations was to strike at 'Arafat and the PLO; opening fire on the innocent was secondary. We should take into consideration the fact that the PLO has many enemies. Among these are certain Palestinians who trade the sufferings of the Palestinian people for money or fame. In their view, the struggle has become an excuse to use a just cause for evil purposes. A second enemy is the Syrian regime, which has shed the blood of the PLO and of Yasir 'Arafat for disobeying Syria's will. The Damascus rulers were thus deprived of the Palestinian card which they had brandished to support their leadership of the Arab world.

A third enemy is the Libyan regime. This one believes in violence and terrorism as a creed and a course to follow in constructing a unified Arab nation. It also believes that anyone who opposes this is an apostate and infidel deserving of death. This regime has found a compliant tool in some Palestinians, who carry out its terrorist plans to frighten the Arab world.

Finally, there is Israel. Its stand toward the Palestinian people is generally known. It cannot bear to hear the name of the PLO. It is no secret that Israel has a special group, led by a senior personality with long experience in intelligence work, which has been tasked to pursue Palestinian leaders, to physically liquidate them, and to prepare retaliatory operations against the Palestinian resistance anywhere and at any time.

However, all these parties agree on one thing; namely, the liquidation of the PLO. In their view, this liquidation means the dispersal of the Palestinian people because the PLO is the symbol and the hope.

We have noticed that recent terrorist operations have gone beyond any reasonable limit. They seek to bring accusations of terrorism against the PLO so that the international community will abandon it, leaving it to fall into an abyss. We have also noticed that all these recent operations were highly expensive and necessitated a large-scale organized communications network. This means that those capable of funding such actions are the ones whose interests are best served by an increase in these operations. Convinced that they had militarily eliminated the PLO after the 1982 invasion of Lebanon and the battles of Tripoli and the camps, they now seek to ruin its reputation.

We have noticed that the architects of terrorist actions have chosen countries friendly with the PLO. The stands taken by Austria and Italy in this regard are known to all. They support Palestinian rights. It is sufficient to remember what the Italian prime minister told his country's parliament during the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* ship. While the opposition was raging fiercely around him, the Italian prime minister said that he still stresses the PLO's right to resort to armed struggle to retrieve the Palestinian people's rights despite his own realization that killing and innocent victims might not lead to a quick solution to the Middle East crisis.

In light of the fact that the PLO has stood fast in the face of all these tempests, that the PLO has issued the Cairo Declaration in which Yasir 'Arafat condemned individual and official terrorism against the innocent, that the United States had no choice but to declare it does not believe the PLO was involved in the Rome and Vienna airport events, that terrorism seeks to eliminate the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that many parties are exploiting the Palestinian issue to achieve their aggressive schemes, we appeal to the international community to move quickly to hold an international conference, with PLO participation, to settle the crisis in a way that will achieve the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. This is the only way to get out of the whirlpool of terrorism.

AL-AHRAM Comments

PM311640 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 30 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi': "Reckless Hands"]

[Excerpts] Once again reckless hands have opened fire on the Palestinian problem, efforts to solve it, and the PLO and its world standing.

Once again bullets of cheap treachery were fired at innocent people who have nothing to do with the problem and are not responsible for the mistakes of international politics, its historical crimes, or its crimes against justice and peoples.

Once again the machineguns talk and hit "painfully sensitive spots" in the Arab cause, the Arab identity, and the Arab character.

One of the most serious suggestions in the news agency dispatches on the two attacks in Rome and Vienna was that the two recent attacks were carried out by Muslims against innocent passengers preparing for the Christmas holidays.

Another serious matter is that some people like to attribute every action that arouses the human conscience to people belonging to the magnanimous creed [Islam], which tells believers taht "no bearer of burdens can bear the burden of others."

In the midst of smoke from bombs, mutilated bodies, and cries of panic the mind does not pause to consider objectively whether this accusation is true. And so we lose in human terms just as we have often lost in political terms. Had the Palestinian problem been able to talk it would have said that these bullets hit it in the chest before hitting the civilians standing at the check-in counters in two European airports in the capital of two states known for their support for Palestinian rights and backing for the PLO. Is there any stronger proof than that that reckless criminality is harmful to the Palestinian people, to the Arab nation, and to the magnanimous religion, which is innocent of what some are accusing it of?

Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has firmly said that the two operations were carried out by dissident groups whose primary aim is to undermine the PLO's credibility following the Cairo Declaration by 'Arafat last November.

It is strange that the PLO always finds itself in awkward situations which no other liberation movement faced before. On the one hand, it is facing an enemy who insists on holding it responsible for every action even if this action is contrary to its objectives and harmful to its cause, and on the other hand it is facing a group of "brothers" or "colleagues" who insist on harming its cause and undermining every credit it gains in the interest of the cause.

Regardless of which organization committed this action, which state sponsored this terror in order to strike at the heart of Arab rights, and what the justifications are — such is the response to the abominable Israeli crime against Tunisia — the only loser is the Arab cause, because the place for a response to any Israeli action should not go beyond the boundaries of the occupied Arab territories, as the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has announced and as it pledges. The only losers are the Arab people, who receive blows from those who belong to it and "revenge" from those who do not hesitate to take every opportunity to shed more Arab blood and violate more Arab territories. The only winners unfortunately are those who are happy with destruction and ruination, want to delay the restoration of Arab rights, and strike at every ray of hope the Palestinian people see of a return to their land and country and at every such hope that appears in the cloudy skies of the Arab land.

U.S. Reaction 'New'

NC301425 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Commentary by 'Abd al-'Azim Hammad: "What Is New and What Is Old in the Reaction to the Terrorist Operations at the Rome and Vienna Airports"]

[Text] If we try to look camly and objectively at the initial reaction to the two terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports, we find that this reaction is basically of two types. One type is new while the other is old and traditional. By reaction, we do not mean merely total denunciation and condemnation of terrorism because rejection and denunciation of terrorism is something on which the world is unanimous. What we mean by new in the initial reaction to the terrorist operations at the Rome and Vienna airports is that the United States has finally joined the list of countries that differentiate between the PLO and terririst groups, even though Washington continues to refuse to recognize the PLO.

This is not the only new thing in the U.S. reaction. The United States has even called on Israel, through President Reagan himself and through his Middle East envoy, Richard Murphy, to exercise self-restraint and to take into consideration the fact that any Israeli retaliation to the Rome and Vienna operations will negatively affect the Middle East peace process. Until very recently, the United States had considered the PLO a terrorist organization. It is now declaring that it can see no interest for 'Arafat and the PLO in the Rome and Vienna operations. The United States used to believe until very recently in Israel's right to take immediate revenge even if this revenge was random and violated the sovereignty of other Arab countries. The United States is today reminding Israel that its revenge will negatively affect the peace process.

This change in the U.S. reaction to terrorism in relation to the Middle East is the direct result of many efforts aimed at making clear the distinction between the PLO as a liberation movement that feels an internationally recognized legal and moral responsibility, and terrorism practiced by uncontrolled groups that have turned the struggle of peoples into a criminal activity.

While this shift in the U.S. attitude deserves a warm welcome, we find that the Israeli stand is regrettable. The Israeli reaction to the Rome and Vienna operations followed the old traditional course, that is, arbitrarily and without any proof they hold the PLO responsible, and then threaten terrible revenge. The shortcomings of the Israeli reaction are many. Here, however, it is enough to recall that Israel has tried no other means but revenge in dealing with such incidents. On every occasion Israeli retaliation has provoked a reaction which was more violent that the one before. The best proof of this is the fact that the Rome and Vienna operations and the acts of terrorism that directly preceded them were, as their perpetrators declared, carried out in revenge for Israel's raid on the Palestinian leaders' premises in Tunis, for the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and for other terrorist actions against the Palestinian people.

Terrorism in all its forms must be rejected. It is an evil thing. But revenge only perpetuates the circle of violence and bloodshed. If a swift end is to be put to this vicious circle, the responsible and moderate elements in the Palestinian liberation movement must be encouraged. They must be accepted as partners in the peace process, which will restore their rights and will guarantee stability and security for all.

Mubarak Briefed on Mali-Burkina Border Conflict
NC011210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from Malian President Moussa Traore concerning the current border conflict between his country and Burkina Faso. The president received the message from Engineer Gabriel Diallo, the Malian president's envoy and minister of development and tourism [title as received], who is currently visiting Egypt.

Following the meeting, Diallo said that he had briefed President Mubarak on the dimensions of the problem between Mali and Burkina Faso. He noted that the first step taken by his country at the start of the conflict was to acquaint Egypt with the situation, because it can resolve the dispute. The problem, he added, is a fraternal one and Egypt is a close friend of Mali.

Gabriel Diallo said that Egypt had in fact intervened through the OAU to settle the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso. He noted that Egypt's mediation is important for both sides. Mali, he added, wants to brief Egypt and to take it into consideration ahead of any other African country on any problem facing Mali. The envoy concluded his statement by emphasizing that there are hidden forces behind this conflict.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and by Malian Ambassador Muphtah ag-Hairy.

The Malian envoy arrived in Cairo on Monday for a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Al-Qadhdhafi Accused of Bringing African Strife
NC300725 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2045 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Day and night, the Libyan regime's information and propaganda media have been incessantly trumpeting Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's current mediation to end the conflict between Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, and the Republic of Mali. This is an old border conflict between the two countries which has recently flared up again. Many factors and fingers stir this dispute up every now and then, including the colonel's fingers.

Mediation for peace is an international requirement and an action which all of us must seek to perform, provided that such mediation is free of caprice and stems from a sense of responsibility and commitment, and is not merely a propaganda exercise, designed to attract attention, and entailing false heroic posturing. Col al-Qadhdhafi's mediation in the conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali, which has been trumpeted abroad by his propaganda machinery, is meaningless. We are used to the colonel's continuous attempts to fan the flames of racial conflict and kindle civil wars. His fingers are still toying with the Chadian issue, with the aim of dividing Chad and seizing part of it, namely, the Ouzou region which is rich in mineral resources.

We wonder what has brought about this sudden welling-up of warm humanitarian feelings in the colonel's heart, causing him sadness and depriving him of sleep night and day because fighting has broken out between Burkina Faso and Mali. Is it compunction, a guilty conscience because the colonel's hand was behind this fighting, or what? Yes. The finger of suspicion points to the colonel. The evidence against him is clear. The fighting erupted only after his recent tour that took him to a number of West African states, including Burkina Faso. It was there that the colonel spoke thus: Libya's resources are at the service of Burkina Faso and vice versa. As usual, he did not forget to offer unity between Burkina Faso and Libya and to distribute several hundred million dinars as a downpayment for friendship. Nor did the colonel forget, in his fiery speeches, to threaten certain African regimes, which he accused of agentry and treason, using many other of those epithets with which his vocabulary is replete.

The Francophone African states were the target of the colonel's attack. This attack was prompted by the participation of these states, totaling 22, in the African-French summit conference which coincided with the colonel's tour. Was it mere coincidence, or were planning and machinations behind the fighting between Burkina Faso and Mali which broke out immediately after the colonel's tour?

Reports have revealed many facts about plotting by the colonel's regime against France, which had warned him against attempting to intervene in Chad. The French president had said that his country would regard any aggression against Chad as tantamount to an aggression against France. Reports have also revealed the colonel's plotting against the Francophone states. Official French sources have said that the colonel gave the green light for a series of attacks on French interests, particularly on Orly and Charles de Gaulle Airports, and that other Libyan plans are aimed at the airlines of Zaire, Gabon, Cameroon, and Ivory Coast. These sources affirmed that groups of commandos recruited by the Libyan regime are now receiving training in Angola for hijacking operations, etc.

If these are the colonel's intentions toward those African states which disagree with him, why should we rule out the possibility that the tension and fighting that are now taking place between Burkina Faso and Mali are of his making, and were engineered by his devious mind? He seems to believe that he is an expert in deception and cleverer than everyone else.

What mediation and what peace is the colonel claiming to seek? Here he is no more than a murderer who, having killed his victim, comes to weep over his body. Does such an act deserve praise?

Mr Colonel, we support peace because it is an urgent requirement which all regimes that take the responsibility of government and the honesty of leadership seriously must pursue. Had you done this sincerely, we would have recorded the fact in your favor, not against you. However, in reality, you are only seeking hollow propaganda and false heroics.

Contacts With Sudan on Libyan Relations Denied

NC312020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 Dec (MENA) — An official Egyptian source has denied that any exchanges have taken place between President Husni Mubarak and General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, on the subject of a Sudanese initiative involving a reconciliation conference between Egypt and Libya. The source emphasized that reports published in the Sudanese newspaper *AL-AYYAM* on Egyptian-Sudanese contacts in this respect are unfounded.

Mubarak Cables Greetings to World Leaders

NC311932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 Dec (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent congratulatory cables to world leaders on the occasion of the new year. In these cables, the president wishes them all the best of health and happiness and wishes their nations continued progress and prosperity. The president also voices the hope that the new year will be one of well-being and peace and that it will usher in a new era of security and peace for mankind.

Mubarak's cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the USSR's CPSU Central Committee, reads as follows:

I am pleased to send you my heartfelt congratulations on the advent of the new year, hoping that mankind will enjoy security and stability in the new year and that peace will be promoted on the basis of justice and in a an atmosphere of international cooperation and understanding. On this happy occasion, I would like to stress that the good relations between our countries, which we work together to promote and solidify, will gain in strength and vitality in all areas, to our common benefit and for the sake of contemporary international issues.

The president sent a similar cable to Andrey Gromyko, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

President Mubarak also sent congratulatory cables to PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and to PRC President Li Xiannian, in which he voiced his appreciation of the PRC's principled support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and of its efforts to bring a just and lasting peace to the Middle East. The president expressed his hope that this effective support will continue until peace is established in this vital region, noting that peace and stability in the Middle East are inextricably interlinked with the world's security and stability. President Mubarak also expressed the hope that the old and traditional relations between Egypt and China will continue to develop, in the interest of both peoples and to the benefit of international peace and security.

The president also sent cables expressing new year's greetings to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, DPRK President Kim Il-song, and Radovan Vlajkovic, the president of the SFRY Presidency. In these cables, the president expressed his appreciation of their vital support and their contribution to the efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the middle east. The president also hailed the ties of friendship and cooperation that link their nations to the Egyptian people.

In addition, President Mubarak cabled greetings to the leaders of the FRG, Albania, Poland, Bulgaria, Burma, the CSSR, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Singapore, the SRV, Laos, Mongolia, Hungary, Nepal, India, and Japan.

Finally, President Mubarak sent congratulatory cables to Prince Nordom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and Kim Chong-il, member of the Korean Workers Party's Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

'Source' Says No Report to Israel on Khatir

PM011551 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Will Not Report to Israel on Ra's al-Burqa' Incident"]

[Text] Cairo — A responsible Egyptian source has denied that Egypt intends to submit a full report to the Israeli Government on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident now that the military tribunal has sentenced soldier Sulayman Khatir to life imprisonment with hard labor. In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* the source pointed out that the military court handed down its sentence and explained the reasons in a public session and that all this has been reported by the Egyptian press and international news agencies. Israel radio carried a statement Sunday by the Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason, saying that his country expected to received a full report on the case.

PLO Official Hopes Husayn Stays 'Committed'

NC011931 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] PLO representative in Cairo Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim has said that the Palestinian people look up to Egypt as the staunch supporter of their legitimate rights. He added that conditions in the Arab world have deteriorated because of Egypt's exclusion.

The PLO representative said: We are not warmongers; we seek peace. The PLO, he said, is ready to accept any settlement that restores the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. 'Abd al-Rahim also voiced the hope that King Husayn of Jordan would remain committed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Opposition Weekly on Demonstrations, Arrests

PM021021 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Dec 85 pp 1,6

[Unattributed report: "Demonstrations Renewed in Al-Zaqaziq; Lawyers and Students Threaten to Stage Sit-ins"]

[Excerpt] The Al-Zaqaziq University students demonstrations, interrupted Monday because of Victory Day, resumed yesterday. The students gathered on the university campus and again stated

their demands, especially their call for the discontinuation of the trial of Sulayman Khatir — who is from Al-Sharqiyah Governorate — and for the release of their detained colleagues.

The university president ordered suspension of studies indefinitely and all professors declined to deliver their lectures. Meanwhile, the students held a conference at the faculty of engineering, decided to form a committee to submit their demands to the government and university authorities, and also agreed not to venture outside the university campus because they did not wish to clash with the security forces which stormed the campus on Sunday.

Large central security forces are besieging university and government buildings. According to student sources, 150 students have been arrested. The security authorities have prohibited all visits to the Al-Zaqaziq general hospital and have refused to make any statement regarding the number and condition of the wounded, even to the relatives who have rushed to inquire about their children. According to some reports, five students are seriously wounded.

The central security forces used banned U.S.-made bombs to disperse the demonstrators last Saturday and Sunday. They also used launcher vehicles which fired about 400 shells, wounding scores of students and citizens. The security investigation authorities arrested an unspecified number of people, some of whom were brought before the state security prosecutor yesterday in the presence of a large number of volunteer lawyers.

Al-Sharqiyah lawyers threatened to stage a sit-in protest because they were not allowed to attend the interrogations and were not informed where the detained students were being held. They voiced doubts about the prosecution sources' statement that the number of detainees was only 22.

High school students came out onto the city streets in small groups calling for the release of the detainees and for the discontinuation of Sulayman Khatir's trial. The security authorities did not interfere.

Spokesman Summarizes 1985 Missions, Iranian Losses

JN021059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Jan (INA) — It was announced here today that Iran's losses in the war with Iraq during 1985 ammounted to 38,303 dead. An Iraqi military spokesman noted that 1985 was the year of the pilots who contributed effectively toward destroying Khark Island and hitting several Iranian vital targets, including the iron and steel complex, the petrochemicals complex, power-generating stations, and oil fields. The spokesman said that in 1985, the Iraqi pilots flew 20,011 missions against Iranian concentrations and establishments, adding that the Iraqi Air Force launched 77 destructive raids against Khark Island and scored effective hits on 124 hostile maritime targets during 1985.

Speaking to INA, the military spokesman pointed out that the 1985 victories demonstrated the military genius of the supreme leadership represented in the person of President Saddam Husayn who personally directed and supervised the major battles.

Communique on 31 Dec-1 Jan Khark Raid, Missions

JN011732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,070 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, which possess all means of victory over our vile enemy and which defended and are defending the homeland and its people's security and safety with pride, honor, and might, are today more capable than ever before of crushing the criminal Iranian rulers' remnants and destroying their intentions, thanks to God's help, wise leadership, and the determination of faithful men.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. From the premise of safeguarding our national and pan-Arab interests and in confirmation of our overwhelming superiority over the regime of charlatans in Iran, our brave eagles carried out the following two missions:

a. At 0953 today our brave eagles launched a successful raid on Khark Island installations, setting their targets ablaze.

b. At 2115 yesterday our aircraft raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit. After carrying out these two missions, our true eagles returned safely to the homeland, protected by God.

2. In bold combat missions, our daring helicopter gunships managed to destroy two enemy infantry positions opposite our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praised be God.

3. Five infantry positions and one machinegun were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. All those manning the machinegun were killed. Moreover, three enemy rafts were destroyed in the V Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. Units from our capable artillery corps delivered effective strikes against enemy positions, mortar emplacements, and vehicles opposite our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah and the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, scoring effective hits.

5. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Faw and the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

6. At 1130 today two enemy aircraft penetrated our international border intending to bomb residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. This incident martyred one woman and one civilian and injured four other civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 January 1986

30-31 Dec Khark, Camp Raids

JN311755 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,069 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 December 1985]

[Excerpts] The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to make the despotic Iranian rulers realize that any harm inflicted on this country's sanctity or on the life of its citizens will prompt an immediate reply and a harsh punishment, our Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. A new successful air raid on Khark Island installations at 2320 [2020 GMT] yesterday. Our planes hit their targets and set them on fire.

b. A bold air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast also at 2320 yesterday, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

c. At 0933 [0633 GMT] today our planes launched a new successful raid on Khark Island, destroying their targets and setting them on fire.

d. At 1102 today our planes launched a crushing raid on the Khaneh camp, inflicting death on the Khomeyniite remnants and destruction on their weapons, equipment, and hardware.

e. At 1110 today our planes launched a devastating raid on the Galdian camp, wiping out enemy remnants, equipment, and hardware.

f. At 1300 today our planes launched a devastating raid on the [Baswah] camp, dismembering the Khomeyniite remnants and setting their targets on fire.

g. At 1300 today our heroic Air Force launched a bold, successful raid on the Musk camp, pouring thunderbolts of truth on falsehood and its advocates and inflicting death and destruction on Iraq's enemies.

h. At 1430 today our planes launched another devastating raid on the Khaneh camp, destroying the camp headquarters, blowing up its ammunition dumps, wiping out the Khomeyniite remnants, and leaving tongues of flame and columns of smoke billowing from the camp.

i. At 1445 today squadrons of our planes launched a second raid on the Galdian camp, destroying their targets and setting them on fire.

j. At 1610 today our planes launched a second raid on the (Baswah) camp, destroying the Khomeyniite remnants, as well as camp installations and equipment.

k. At 1625 today our valiant eagles of the air swooped down with their planes on the Musk camp for the second time, inflicting destruction.

l. Since this morning squadrons of our Air Force planes flew all day long on combat missions over enemy positions in the operational sectors of the II, III, V, and VI Army Corps, knocking the Khomeyniites' positions on their heads and inflicting massive losses in equipment, weapons, and hardware and upon their collapsing remnants in 202 combat missions.

O proud Iraqis, after your eagles had carried out all these missions with rare courage and high efficiency, they returned to the homeland, carrying good tidings of victory for you on the eve of the new year.

2. Our units at the battlefront carried out artillery strikes against enemy positions, inflicting the following confirmed losses:

One enemy observation post destroyed and five enemy soldiers killed in the II Army Corps central sector; one vehicle destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah; two enemy boats destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; and one large vehicle, one observation post, and three infantry positions destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. At 1022 today two enemy planes tried to penetrate our international border, intending to bomb a residential complex in the Qal'at Dizah area. Our air defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee without achieving their aims.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 December 1985

Spokesman Denies Iranian Claims of Downed Jet

JN011848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1832 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman this evening denied the downing of any Iraqi aircraft by the Iranians. In a statement to INA, the spokesman termed the Iranian claims as sheer lies. He emphasized that the Iraqi aircraft which launched hundreds of raids yesterday returned safely to base. He defied the Iranians to produce any evidence verifying their claims.

London Sources Cited on Possible Khark Abandonment

JN020644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Oil sources in London say that Iran will abandon Khark Island, its main oil terminal, after it has been destroyed by Iraqi planes. These sources say that Iraqi air raids caused heavy damage to oil storage tanks and destroyed most of the 14 oil jetties on the island. The sources noted that the Iranian regime is trying to export as much oil as possible from Sirri Island, outside the Arab Gulf, by transferring oil to the island in tanks.

'Interception' of Turkish Minister's Plane Denied

JN012002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jan (INA) — Iraq has vehemently denied the fabricated reports circulated by the Turkish ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY about Iraqi fighter planes' interception of a Turkish minister's airliner en route home from Iran.

Responsible sources told INA that the Turkish authorities informed Iraq that a Turkish minister wished to visit Tehran and asked Iraq to ensure his airliner's safe passage in both directions. The competent Iraqi authorities apologized for not doing so, as the airliner would not be flying in Iraqi airspace and the authorities could not give such guarantees to an airliner flying in the airspace of other countries.

The responsible sources denied the circulated false reports about the Iraqi aircraft's pursuit of the Turkish airliner. They added that the reiteration of these falsehoods by the Turkish news agency and Iranian circles was coupled with the raids Iranian aircraft made against residential and economic targets in northern Iraq the day before yesterday. They indicated that the Turkish airliner was on its way to Ankara from Tehran on that same day when Iranian aircraft raided the abovementioned targets.

It is well known that Iranian aircraft rarely dare to penetrate Iraqi airspace. Thus, it is obvious that the Iranian authorities had planned in advance to exploit the Turkish airliner's return by committing a cowardly aggression against Iraqi residential and economic targets, guaranteeing that Iraqi aircraft would not pursue them in Iranian skies, as the Turkish minister's airliner would then be flying there. This shows the vile method in which Iran is exploiting its neighbors.

The responsible sources added: We hope that friends in Turkey would view this issue and similar ones from the angle of true friendship in which Iraq is dealing with its neighbors. We also hope they would take into consideration the state of war upon which Iran is insisting and that they would be on guard against being exploited by the Iranian authorities for mean purposes

which conflict with norms of honest and respectable relations among neighbors.

AL-THAWRAH Assails Damascus Accord on Lebanon

JN020908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0828 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jan (INA) — A Baghdad newspaper has described the new peace agreement in Lebanon as a peace for the Syrian authorities and not a peace for the Lebanese citizens who want deliverence from war.

AL-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in an article today titled "Lebanon and the New Eliminations" says that the Syrian regime, which concocted and prolonged the Lebanese crisis, is the side that prepared this solution and defined its aims and participants. The paper notes that the new Damascus agreement is an attempt to impose the leaderships of certain Lebanese sides, adding that the Damascus ruler will wage a new war against Lebanon under the guise of defending this peace and solution.

The paper expects that the agreement will begin a new series of eliminations, using ambushes and boobytrapped vehicles, and said that the Lebanese tragedy will always be a Syrian industry and that the Damascus regime will prevent all solutions that do not suit the Syrian rulers.

Saddam Husayn Receives Message From Pope

JN311404 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received a written message from His Holiness Pope John Paul II here today. The message was conveyed this morning to President Saddam Husayn by the pope's personal envoy, Cardinal (Atigary), chairman of the papal council for peace and justice.

The meeting was attended by the president's secretary and the papal ambassador in Baghdad. Cardinal (Atigary) arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit to Iraq.

Cables Castro on Revolution Day

JN010905 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jan 86

["Text" of cable by Saddam Husayn, Ba'th Party Regional Command secretary and president of the republic, to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and president of the Council of State — date not given]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, and President of the State Council and the Council of Ministers: It pleases us to send to Your Excellency, on behalf of Iraq and ourselves, heartfelt congratulations on the 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, wishing you health and happiness, the friendly Cuban people further progress, and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries moredevelopment.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, Ba'th Party Regional Command secretary and president of the republic.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From 2-Day Gulf Visit

JN311653 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad this evening following a 2-day working visit to Saudi Arabia and the YAR. The foreign minister met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He also met in Sanaa with YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani.

His talks in the Saudi and Yemeni capitals dealt with the relations of fraternity and cooperation between Iraq and each of the two sister countries, as well as with the current situation in the region.

King Husayn Returns; Al-Rifa'i Comments on Summit

JN311637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying delegation returned home this evening following an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the official invitation of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

The meetings of the Jordanian-Syrian summit resumed in Damascus this morning when His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad held a closed meeting at the Presidential Palace. After the closed meeting, the Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Husayn and the Syrian side headed by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad held an expanded round of talks which were interrupted by a working luncheon.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. It was attended on the Syrian side by Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Minister for Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

In another development, following the return of His Majesty King Husayn to Amman, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i stated that the talks held between his majesty and his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad covered developments in the situation in the region, the scope of joint Arab action, and relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them.

Sources Comment

JN010633 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text]Summit talks between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Jordanian King Husayn ended in Damascus yesterday evening, and the Jordanian monarch left Syria and was accorded a friendly send-off. However, this visit ended without the issuance of a customary joint communique. This made many wonder about the extent of success or failure of this summit, particularly as the Syrian media and press refrained from making any comments before, during, and even after the visit.

In view of the questions raised, a responsible Jordanian source hastened to deny, following King Husayn's return to Amman, that the absence of a joint communique is a sign of failure or a negative factor. He explained that the fact that President al-Asad and King Husayn had reviewed the future of joint Arab action means that the talks dealt with all the delicate issues in the Arab world.

Another Jordanian source said that the Jordanian and Syrian sides deemed it fit not to issue a joint communique so that they would not be forced to mention some major issues in this communique, such as the Iraq-Iran war and relations with the PLO, issues over which Damascus and Amman have different viewpoints and stands.

In Amman, the Jordanian information minister has stressed that King Husayn is very happy with his meeting with the Syrian president.

Press Notes Success of Damascus Summit

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments

JN010940 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Damascus Visit and the Great Beginning"]

[Text] Because our region's problems are big and complicated, they were discussed in closed meetings. The two leaders, King Husayn and Al-Asad, took their time over discussions in separate long meetings. The Syrian and Jordanian officials also took their time in discussing Arab and bilateral issues. This great beginning, at this very complicated stage, is outside traditional frameworks which normally end with a joint communique. King Husayn's visit to Damascus itself is a success. The success of the visit will be evident through the achievements that the region will soon witness. We are sure that bilateral relations are not only back to normal but have become stronger. This is a great sign.

We are also sure that the joint stand toward Arab action is strong, and that there is no choice regarding this stand as long as the pan-Arab choice is the only guide for any political action. It would be naive to imagine that the complicated political Arab issues can be resolved in Damascus in 2 days. However, resolving these issues is not impossible for two leaders who have rich experience, courage, and commitment. Great beginnings are capable of tackling great and complicated issues.

There is no salvation for any Arab country outside the pan-Arab framework, no Arab country will be strong without an Arab force, and there will be no battle without pan-Arab mobilization and preparation. If our Arab nation suffered from all these catastrophes during the recent decades, then this is because the enemy dealt with us separately, and because we have always failed to understand the pan-Arab concept of the battle and to wage this battle on the basis of this concept.

Greetings to King Husayn for his love and loyalty to this great homeland. Greetings to the strong Al-Asad for his firm pan-Arab stand. We hope that our nation will rise from this difficult period.

AL-DUSTUR Comments

JN011024 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Jan 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Damascus Meeting Is a Step on the Road to Arab Solidarity"]

[Text] No one should make a hasty judgment on the results of the summit meeting held in Damascus during the past 2 days between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

The topics which the talks dealt with, except bilateral relations which we expect will be promoted on more than one level, are of a complicated nature. The two countries do not possess all the cards of these issues. Consequently, they do not have the freedom of bilateral action to settle these issues away from all the regional and international parties concerned.

The objective behind the Damascus meeting was to reach a Jordanian-Syrian joint viewpoint on these issues — a viewpoint that would allow the two countries to gain each others' support for it. In this regard, it seems that the talks between King Husayn and Al-Asad have succeeded in approaching this objective. It is natural that the meetings between the two countries will be continued by a dialogue between them on various levels to reach the aspired identical viewpoint.

The basic value of this historic meeting between the two Arab leaders lies in the fact that it was held, that it has restored warmth to relations between the two fraternal countries, has broken the stalemate that has prevailed between the two countries for a long time, and has opened channels of cooperation, coordination, and consultation to confront challenges to them and to the Arab nation.

The Syrians and Jordanians have learned that because they jointly confront the Israeli arrogance they must not allow differences to expose their security to threats. We also believe that the two countries have realized that restoring relations to normal is the cornerstone for building Arab solidarity that should tackle the current state of Arab fragmentation and pave the way for convening the hoped-for Arab summit.

While at the beginning of a new year, we hope that this year will be a year of goodness and blessing for the Arab nation. We congratulate His Majesty King Husayn and President al-Asad for their initiative to improve the Arab situation and for what they have so far achieved in terms of rebuilding bridges between their fraternal countries. We also hope that their joint initiative will encourage the other Arab states to settle their differences and to receive the new year with a spirit of tolerance, reconciliation, and fraternity, in order to enable the Arabs to close ranks, achieve unity, restore their position and dignity in the eyes of the world's peoples, and to confront threats to them with a unified stand to achieve victory and to repulse aggressors.

AL-RA'Y: U.S.-Israeli Alliance 'Systematic Terrorism'

JN021048 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Beating the Drums of War Is Savage Behavior"]

[Text] The Israeli propaganda machine continues to work nonstop to blow the attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports all out of proportion and prepare the world public opinion to accept a retaliatory action, which Israel is preparing and which it does not attempt to hide. It is observed that the U.S. propaganda machine is launching a similar campaign, portraying the forthcoming Israeli terrorist action as in order and a service to humanity.

Needless to say, the beating of the war drums by the Israelis and the Americans is savage behavior, causing consternation and casting a dark shadow over the region, and hence rekindling the flames of counterviolence in the region and elsewhere. It must be stressed that the Israeli terrorist operation, which is being prepared and highlighted, constitutes a challenge to the international desire expressed by the UN Security Council, which called on the parties concerned to exercise self-control. Furthermore, this operation will be a blow to the peace process.

On another level, it is observed that the Israeli officials are deliberately muddling the two attacks and the so-called redeployment of the Syrian missiles. This muddling is clearly shown by Israeli War Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's statement. This gives the impression that the Israeli aggressors want to use the Rome and Vienna operations as a cover for a premeditated Israeli aggression on fraternal Syria within their forthcoming terrorist attack. Therefore, it may be said that the Syrian warnings are based on genuine understanding of Israel's intentions. Moreover, the Soviet pledge to support Syria against any Israeli aggression is based on accurate knowledge of these intentions.

Undoubtedly, the U.S. policy that gave the green light for Israel's impending terrorist operation is a clear indication that the United States has become a partner in terrorism. This means that the Israeli-U.S. strategic alliance has been transformed into an alliance of systematic terrorism, which is the worst kind of international terrorism. It is time that the U.S. policymakers realize that their encouragement for Israeli terrorism will have dire consequences that might be difficult to contain. It is too dangerous for a superpower to involve itself in the game of terrorism whether directly or indirectly. The U.S. policy would do well to play a constructive role in the region because it is the only role that befits a self-respecting superpower.

Two Convicted for 'Dealing With' Israel

JN011554 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 1 Jan (PETRA) — The martial law administrator has endorsed a martial court verdict sentencing both Dawud Salamah Isma'il Shawar, also known as Abu Sulaf, and Khalil 'Arif khalil al-Sayyid, also known as Abu Mazin, to 10 years imprisonment with hard labor on charges of contacting and dealing with the Israeli enemy.

Communications Minister Denies Arabsat-1 Failure

JN011339 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Minister of Communications Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni has denied what has been reported by the Saudi newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that Arabsat-1, which was put into orbit around the earth last February, has failed to function. In an exclusive statement to the radio, the minister said Arabsat-1 is not out of action. It is now being used as an additional satellite as a support for Arabsat-2. However, if Arabsat-2 malfunctions Arabsat-1 is ready for use at any time.

The minister of communications pointed out that some problems had appeared after the launching of Arabsat-1. These problems

however, which were related to the angle of the satellite orbit, were overcome.

Briefs

Syria, Jordan Resume Flights — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, and Syrian Air will soon resume their daily flights between Amman and Damascus. This was decided at a meeting between the Syrian transport minister and Chairman of Alia Board of Directors 'Ali Ghandur yesterday. [Text] [*Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jan 86 JN*]

Officials Comment on Tripartite Agreement

Al-Jumayyil Notes 'Opportunity'

NC311458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpt] President Amin al-Jumayyil has reaffirmed that he depends on the Army, the legitimate security forces, and other good and influential forces in Lebanon to meet the people's desire for tranquillity, peace, and equality. He said: We now have an opportunity that we may exploit to deal with the people's suffering. We are not alone; we have brothers who are helping us to emerge from the whirlpool. I mention Syria and President Hafiz al-Asad in particular. President al-Jumayyil said this when meeting with a military delegation led by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, who stressed the Army's abidance of legitimate authority.

Birri Warns Against Delay

NC311515 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, made the following statement this afternoon: Comments from various Lebanese sources indicate that there is a general national approval of the tripartite agreement. We would go a step further and say that the 17 May agreement has only been finally abolished with the signing of the tripartite agreement. Any attempts by the ruling authority to delay the agreement's implementation will only promote the fragmentation and division of Lebanon. The time factor will not permit us to leave the lebanese situation as it is now. Addressing the residents of Kunin and Balat, Minister Birri said: The eviction of you, your children, and your women by Israel and its denial of your most basic human rights are an effort to promote difficulty between the Amal Movement and the masses, and consequently between the resistance and the vast ocean from which it draws its nourishment.

Appeals for Arab Support

GF011338 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1135 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jan (WAKH) — Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction and chairman of the Amal Movement, has appealed to the Arab countries to support the tripartite agreement signed in Damascus between the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Lebanese Phalangist forces last Saturday. He said that through this agreement the unity of lebanon can be maintained, its march can be completed, and its territories can be liberated from Israeli occupation and its agents in the south.

In a statement to the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD*, Birri warned anew against any obstacle put by those who have been affected by the agreement. He expressed concern at Israeli movements in the south which intend to undermine the implementation of the agreement. But he affirmed that this agreement is like a red line over which it is forbidden to cross.

Birri revealed that the new Lebanese comprehensive government will include 26 to 30 ministers. In this regard, he denied that the nomination of the ministers to be included in the new government has been discussed in Damascus. He said that the formation of the government will take place within 1 year, during which it is expected that the war will stop, stability will be established, roads between all the regions will be opened, arms collected, propaganda campaigns stopped, the issue of the kidnapped persons will end, and the problem of the displaced persons will be discussed.

Hubayqah Interviewed

NC311131 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has explained the objectives and articles of the tripartite agreement. He has also set out the Lebanese Forces' views on current political, military, security, economic, social, and educational developments.

In a wide-ranging interview in today's issue of *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, Elie Hubayqah stressed that the tripartite agreement is a first step toward peace that should be followed up with execution because this will lead to peace. He cited three objectives whose achievement will initiate the peace process and get the agreement off to a good start. These are: First, stop the shelling and destruction, and the military action against innocent citizens. Second, arrest the economic deterioration which has led us to the brink of the abyss and which may lead to the collapse of whole country. Third, return the refugees to their homes. Elie Hubayqah said: In our opinion, the war cannot continue because it is impossible to accept the daily sacrifice of martyrs for the sake of war and war alone.

Elie Hubayqah noted: The Lebanese Forces negotiated because we ceased to believe in all past experience. Thus, it is up to us to try out a new line. With regard to the tripartite agreement, he commented: I am convinced that this plan is not the best to which the Lebanese Forces, Amal, or Progressive Socialist party can aspire. However, it is an understanding, and this means that no team has scored a victory over the other with artillery and tank. Consequently, there is no victor and no vanquished. Hence the results cannot completely satisfy all parties. We therefore consider that what we have achieved and the agreement itself are only the foundation for peace. These should be followed by execution.

Elie Hubayqah told *AL-JUMHURIYAH*: By means of the tripartite agreement, every element in the Lebanese Forces that made sacrifices during the war is entitled to join in the peace process. He added: We hope that in the next stage the Lebanese Forces will turn from a military institution into a political and social institution which will participate in the creation of the new Lebanon.

Elie Hubayqah stressed that the Army must once again become an effective force under a single command to defend the homeland. He indicated that the purpose of reorganization is to restore unity among all the brigades and officers so that the institution may become strong once again. He emphasized that the Leb-

anese Army will not in any way be a part of the Syrian Army.

The chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee added: The agreement contained an explanation of the meaning of all aspects of the special relations between Lebanon and Syria. This, as it appeared, included the term integration. The best definition we could arrive at for the term integration was that integration is a form of solidarity and cooperation between both countries, which does not impinge on the fundamental essence, the sovereignty and independence of each of the two countries. The purpose of integration is to bring the two countries closer together and to make them allies, not enemies.

With regard to the powers of the president, Hubayqah indicated that no powers have been relinquished by the president in favor of the prime minister. Rather, some powers are tobe shared by both. Provision has now been made for a quorum and voting rights in the government and this is the democratic process.

With regard to relations with the president, Hubayqah said: The dispute with the president is not a personal one. It is based purely on a conflict between our views of the reality of the Lebanese crisis. We consider that his opposition to certain matters runs contrary to our policy and views; in other matters there is agreement and his views conform with ours. Our main problem with him is that he is partisan, not an arbiter. Hubayqah added: The fact that we will be represented in the new government means that a new element will be introduced, namely the participation of the warring parties in the political game. This participation will have the force of legitimacy. He said: If the president decides to be an arbiter, in view of his position as president, and we do indeed play our part in the government by holding ministries, there will no longer be any problems with him and the democratic process will be preserved.

Hubayqah described relations with former Minister Sulayman Franjiyah as good. He added: There may be differences in opinion with him today concerning the contents of the agreement or certain aspects of it. This matter could be settled in a very democratic atmosphere. These differences in opinion on some subjects should not lead to a return to the situation we were in before, he said.

With regard to the attempts at reconciliation between the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party, Hubayqah said: Talks are under way. The committee has reached the first stage in the modification of the party systems. This subject was one on which there were differences of opinion between us and the party command. The party is strongly opposed to the agreement, not only because of what it contains but because it is we who are negotiating. Despite this, the committee has continued, and the party has not withdrawn from it or gone back on the proposals which were made in it. Hubayqah added: If the situation continues, we might arrive at a consensus on the new system. Then we will see how it is to be implemented. The chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee ended by saying: We will try, with regard to the Lebanese in general, to bring the matter of the kidnapped persons to an early conclusion. The new year should see the beginning of the return of the refugees to their homes. This is one of our first concerns and we consider it sacred.

Ja'ja' Comments

NC281514 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Speech delivered by Dr Samir Ja'ja', Lebanese Forces chief of staff, at a 28 December graduation ceremony for Lebanese Forces cadets in Dayr Mar Shi'ia in Zammar — recorded]

[Excerpts] I would like to say a few words on this great occasion. Today's ceremony marks a great event, not in terms of size but in terms of significance. Theoretical convictions and aspirations are not sufficient to produce the results we desire. It is important to believe, but it is more important to translate our theories into hard facts and into action.

Some believe that we are warmongers, but the truth is that we have taken up war only to achieve peace. Do not ever think that we can have true peace without a true balance of power. This, in turn, requires a military force, and that is why we are here. Also, do not ever think that peace can materialize out of long meetings or in foreign capitals. Peace can only take shape out there, in real life. Afterward, it may be announced in conference rooms. If we are earnestly seeking real peace, we must seek a real balance and an effective military force.

It is part of your mission to ensure that there will be no danger either to the borders of this country or to our freedom and our dignity. It is thanks to you that we may rest assured that there is no threat to the Lebanese coexistence formula, as outlined by the Constitution. It is your job to ensure that no injustice is done. As long as you are out there, our traditions, culture, and political legacy will remain intact.

Christians Still Want To Amend Agreement

NC012052 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] A lengthy meeting was held at the house of Finance Minister Camille Sham'un this evening. It was attended by Dr Elie Karamah, Phalangist Party leader; George Sa'adah, Phalangist Party deputy leader; Joseph Sa'adah, Phalangist Party secretary general; Dany Sham'un, National Liberal Party [NLP] leader; several members of the NLP higher political council; a delegation of the independent Maronite deputies; a delegation of the Christian Leagues Union; members of the Christian Democratic Party; and members of the Christian solidarity movement. The following statement was issued at the end of the meeting:

The conferees discussed the tripartite agreement signed in Damascus. They reiterated that they welcomed the section on security which aims to end the state of war and its tragic consequences. The conferees reaffirmed their previous position and reservations on the contents of the agreement with regard to other areas. They commit themselves to its amendment through democratic means so that it will be in line with Lebanon's interests and independence, and the future, freedom, and dignity of its sons.

Formation of Government Expected 'Next Week'

NC011600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Knowledgeable sources point out that the tripartite agreement will be the main topic of discussion during the Lebanese-Syrian summit tomorrow. Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad will determine the practical steps necessary to implement the agreement on the basis of reactivating the reconciliation process and of moving Lebanon from chaos and division to stability.

Informed Syrian sources affirm that as far as Syria is concerned, the tripartite agreement is something final. Syria sees the agreement as a real guarantee for all Lebanese and the sole way to achieve salvation.

As part of the process to bring about the implementation of the agreement, intensive contacts are expected to take place to calm down the situation along the combat lines from the capital to the mountain. In terms of political action, former President Sulayman Franjiyah is expected to visit Damascus this Saturday. Rashid Karami, Husayn al-Husayni, and Salim al-Huss will also visit Damascus before the formation of the new government, which is expected to take place next week.

Group Reports Second Jewish Hostage Killed

NC010644 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth has announced that it has killed a second Jewish hostage, Yitzhaq Tarab, who was one of four people kidnapped in West Beirut several months ago. It should be recalled that the above-mentioned organization is still holding two Jewish hostages. The organization also claimed to have killed another of the four hostages a few days ago.

Body Reportedly Found

NC011123 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1110 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] According to a security report, the body of an unidentified man was found in the Al-Kabbushiyah area behind the old government house at 0930 today. It has since transpired that the body, which had a bullet wound to the head, is that of Jewish hostage Yitzhaq Tarab. The organization of the Oppressed of the Earth had announced earlier that it had executed him yesterday. The body has been taken to a hospital.

Islamic Jihad Warns of Attacks on Arab Enemies

NC011608 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Beirut, Jan 1 (AFP) — A communique signed by the Islamic Jihad, the extremist Moslem group that has claimed the kidnapping of several Americans and other Westerners here, vowed to continue bomb attacks, abductions and murders against what it sees as the enemies of the Arab cause.

The statement, whose authenticity was uncertain, said an Islamic Jihad high command meeting last November designated the United States and Israel as responsible for the tension in the Arab world.

But it also accused Turkey of acting as an "instrument of American and Israeli policies," and warned Egyptian President Husni Mubarak that it was "every Moslem's duty to kill Jews and their agents."

The text was delivered to a foreign news agency here, but unlike earlier Jihad communiques, was written in English, not Arabic, and failed to include the usual verse from the Koran found on the statements.

It warned U.S. President Ronald Reagan that other embassies and warships "will explode like the American Embassy and the Marine headquarters" in Beirut, which were the target of attacks claimed by the Islamic Jihad that killed more than 300 in April and October 1983.

The group, a shadowy Moslem organization claiming ties to Iran, said punitive action against Israelis who "terrorize" Palestinians would increase in the occupied territories and around the world, and warned of attacks on Turkish embassies in Arab and Western capitals, including Bonn, Vienna and Paris.

The Jihad had no planes, submarines or missiles, but members were "ready to sacrifice themselves for God," the statement said.

Reportage on Recent Assassination Attempts

Statement Issued

NC311544 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Statement issued on 31 December by the Directorate General of the Presidential Palace]

[Text] At 1000 today, 31 December 1985, the motorcade of His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil came under machinegun and rocket fire while traveling on the Al-Zalqa Highway. His excellency the president was not in his car when the incident took place. As a result of this incident, eight members of his escort were wounded, two of them seriously. They were taken to the Al-Arz Hospital in Jall Al-Dib. The car belonging to his excellency the president and three escort cars sustained heavy damage. The security and judicial departments have dealt with the incident and its consequences.

Initial Investigation Results

NC311820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] A judicial source said tonight that a preliminary investigation into the incident in which the president's motorcade came under fire on the Al-Zalqa highway has revealed that the firing at the motorcade came after the motorcade of a party leader was ambushed when it was passing in the same area, and that the

shots fired at the presidential motorcade were the result of the tension that prevailed following the first incident. The responsible security authorities are continuing their investigation into the incident.

Security Official Involved

NC311827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The investigations carried out by the Lebanese Forces security authorities have revealed that a man named 'Id Nasr was involved in the assassination attempt against As'ad Shaftari. As is known, the so-called 'Id Nasr is a state security official. The investigations also revealed that the masked gunmen who attacked Shaftari's motorcade belong to Nasr's group. This was revealed when the Lebanese Forces' security men identified the bodies of the masked men who were wounded during the assassination attempt.

President Said Involved

NC011847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1728 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] We have just received a statement issued by the Lebanese Forces national security department. The statement affirms that the operation involving As'ad al-Shaftari yesterday was actually aimed against Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee.

The statement says: The facts that the national security department has come up with after an investigation yesterday and last night irrevocably prove the following:

1. The operation to which As'ad al-Shaftari, chief of the intelligence department, was subjected in Nahr al-Mawt yesterday morning was actually aimed at the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee who had left the targetted motorcade a few kilometers before it reached the place of ambush.

2. The president's security department, headed by 'Id Nasr, was responsible for planning and executing this operation. Nasr's presence at the place of ambush under the cover of the presidential motorcade was to directly supervise the assassination attempt.

The statement adds: It is recalled that the photographs of the wounded presidential aides published in the newspapers show that they were part of the ambush. It is known that President Amin al-Jumayyil has officially charged 'Id Nasir with gathering information on and carrying out terrorist operations against any Christian who opposes President al-Jumayyil's policy. The following are some of the terrorist operations that 'Id Nasr has carried out on the president's instructions: Kidnapping artist Ilyas Ilyas in Al-Sabtiyah; blowing up the car of Deputy Albert Mukhaybir at his house in Bayt Miri; blowing up Abbot Bulus Mu'man's car in Dayr Mar Antonius in the Sodeco; Attempting to blow up journalist Sarks Na'um's car in the Sodeco; firing two rockets at the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper premises in Al-Karantina; and kidnapping Phalangists opponents of the president's policies.

Despite all these acts, 'Id Nasr continues to occupy his official post and to exploit his position to carry out the policy of submission through terrorism.

3 Killed, 26 Wounded in 31 Dec Beirut Explosion

NC312004 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] A booby-trapped Japanese car with forged license plates exploded at 2040 tonight. It was parked 100 meters from the Al-Dawrah bridge, and near the area in which As'ad Shaftari, head of the Lebanese Forces National Security Services, was subjected to an assassination attempt this morning. The car went off while being defused by Army sappers. As a result, 3 Army officers were killed and 26 persons were slightly wounded. They were taken to the Abu Jawdah and Al-Arz hospitals for treatment. Several fires broke out as a result of the explosion, but they were extinguished by civil defense workers. The Al-Dawrah Al-Hunah road was opened for traffic after the burned cars had been removed. A military expert came to the scene of the accident to investigate the explosion, which left a deep hole in the ground and did damage to nearby buildings.

Arab Party Official Escapes Assassination

NC311751 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Arab Democratic Party Official Najah Qas'un escaped an assassination attempt today. He was coming out of the Al-Huda school in Al-Biqa' where he had attended a festival for the Fatah Uprising when the occupants of a speeding car fired on him. Two of his companions were wounded, one seriously. The Syrian forces immediately cordoned off the area and began an investigation.

President's Security Men Kidnap, Release Reporter

NC020715 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Armed men belonging to the presidential security apparatus have released our colleague 'Assaf Kfuri, whom they kidnapped from his home yesterday evening. According to information available on the incident a group belonging to the presidential security organ entered the township of Al-Dawwar in Al-Matn and raided the home of 'Assaf Kfuri, a journalist on the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH*. They beat him up, dragged him into the trunk of a car, and took him to an unknown place. One of the kidnappers has been identified as Kamil Ma'luf, who is a close aide to 'Id Nasr, the official in charge of the presidential security apparatus.

Islamic Unification Official Shot in Tripoli

NC271127 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] At 1130 today, unknown gunmen opened fire at Shaykh Zaki al-Minqarah, official in charge of the Islamic Unification

Movement in the Al-Mina [port] locality in Tripoli. The shaykh was shot as he was getting into a taxi, license plate No 938192, outside his house in Al-Mina. He was hit by two bullets, one in the back and the other in the leg. He was later taken to the Al-Husayni hospital. Two of Shaykh al-Minqarah's bodyguards were also injured. They are Yahya al-Haris, who was taken to the Al-Husayni hospital, and 'Ali Ahmad Haddad, who was taken to the Al-Munna hospital.

Sha'ban Comments

NC291045 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, the leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, is holding the Syrian forces in Tripoli responsible for the assassination attempt made against his assistant Hashim Minqarah. He argues that those who opened fire had to cross several roadblocks before entering or leaving the area. Shaykh Sha'ban wonders how they were able to pass through without being searched and how they managed to leave without being arrested.

Islamic Figure on Security, Kidnapping

PM011629 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 25-31 Dec 85 p 11

[Interview with Islamic theologian Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Zaki Shihab; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Shihab] You cast doubt on the ability of the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party to maintain security and control the situation in Beirut. On what grounds?

[Fadlallah] My view stems from a field study of the elements supervised by the so-called effective force. There is no organizational discipline to make it the stronger side in making or even implementing decisions. There is more than one independent body in many of its positions. Furthermore, we know that this force has lived under certain political conditions which forced it or willed it to embrace groups which have more than one score to settle with others.

[Shihab] Kidnapping or the issue of the kidnapped in Lebanon seems to be almost Lebanon's mirror to the world. How do you view this matter?

[Fadlallah] We see two kinds of kidnapping. One is the kidnapping of foreign subjects and the other is the kidnapping of Lebanese by Lebanese. As regards the first kind, we do not see any advantage in it for the Lebanese cause or the region's other fateful causes. It in fact confuses the issue and the positive objectives on the minds of the kidnappers. I believe that the issue of foreign hostages has been given more political importance than it deserves. It has no political significance as far as general political attitudes are concerned. In a way it is one kind of pressure in that it deals with the exchange of hostages here and there which makes it similar to the internal Lebanese kidnapping. The problem might be that the states to which the hostages belong are not prepared to submit to pressure because that would mean giving in to international terrorism. On our part we have exerted maximum efforts to bring about the release of the hostages because we do not believe that kidnapping should be a method of political action at all levels This is the case especially if the kidnapped persons are scientists, civil servants, or journalists who, for all we know, might be opposed to the policies of their governments. We therefore urge their release as soon as possible to keep the political struggle free from the humanitarian complex. We believe that the states to which the hostages belong could solve the problem in their own ways, but there seems to be a political puzzle in this connection which we do not understand.

[Shihab] You say that you have made efforts for the release of foreign hostages. With whom did you make your contacts?

[Fadlallah] With all the sides which, I think, could influence the issue, but this does not mean that I met with the kidnappers. All I can say on this matter is that we reject kidnapping in accordance with our Islamic mission spelled out by the almighty God in his holy book which says: "No bearer of burdens can bear the burden of another." That is why we have, despite the unfair media, been against the hijacking of individuals, planes, ships, and all kinds of transport in the world from the very beginning.

[Shiqab] Despite your continuous denial, you are still being accused of trying to turn Lebanon into an "Islamic republic." What is the truth, bearing in mind that the eviction of Christians from Islamic areas is still going on in a big way?

[Fadlallah] When considering any rule in any country one should realize that a suitable background is necessary for the birth and continuation of any such rule. We believe that the eviction or displacement of Christians is not the work of the groups upholding Islam. It may be the result of Lebanese political trends which are secular or which at least do not raise any Islamic slogans. The Muslims were not the ones who evicted the Christians from the mountain or al-Shuf areas or even from the villages east of Sidon. Even this eviction in West Beirut is not the result of an Islamic situation. It is the result of a complex situation in which all kinds of contradictory trends mingle to achieve such results. So, it does not stem from a plan to turn Lebanon into an "Islamic republic." It is the result of Lebanese sedition which feeds on more than one regional or international trend.

Clash in West Beirut Leaves One Dead 1 Jan

NC010958 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] A clash between a number of gunmen occurred in the Riyad al-Sulh-Al-Kabbushiyah area of West Beirut a short while ago. One man is reported dead. Acute tension now prevails in the area.

'Violent Clashes' Reported in East Beirut

NC311801 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Violent clashes involving the use of all kinds of weapons are taking place tonight in the Dayr al-Qal'ah section of Bayt

Miri, as well as in Al-Fayyadiyah, areas near the Defense Ministry, Monte Verde, Al-Mukallis, and 'Ayn Sa'adah. These clashes are continuing even now.

Roadblocks Set Up

NC011853 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Reports coming from East Beirut this afternoon indicate that a 10-minute clash took place there near the Phalangist military council headquarters in Al-Karantinah. Gunmen set up roadblocks in nearby areas afterward.

For some time now, Kayfun and the Dahr al-Wahsh section of 'Alayh have been coming under intermittent machinegun fire from army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Qusur al-Kahhalah. Guarded calm prevails across the traditional combat lines of Beirut and its southern suburb.

Parking Ban Imposed

NC011037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army Command]

[Text] All vehicles no matter what type are banned from parking on the Nahr al-Kalb-Nahr al-Mawt highway [northeast of Beirut] if no one remains inside. The competent authorities will inspect and confiscate any vehicle in violation of this ban.

Israeli, Lahd Forces Displace Kunin Villagers

NC011314 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports from the south, Israeli occupation forces continued their arbitrary and suppressive measures against defenseless citizens in the occupied territories this morning, especially against the inhabitants of Kunin. We have received information that UNIFIL and Lebanese Red Cross vehicles have been transporting evacuees from Kunin to Tibnin. Evacuees said that a force consisting of Israeli troops and Lahd militiamen launched a search campaign in Kunin and Bayt Yahun yesterday. They arrested 30 men and forced 20 others to leave the two towns. For 2 nights now, scores of displaced families from Kunin have been flowing into Tyre and neighboring villages. These families have sought refuge in the mosques of a number of villages, particularly in Al-Bazuriyah, Qana, Jwayya, Burj al-Shamali, and Tyre.

The 1st Badr Group of the national resistance attacked the Marj 'Uyun barracks with mortars at 2200 last night in retaliation for the operations launched by the enemy and his agents against our people in the south, particularly the displacement of hundreds of citizens from Kunin and Bayt Yahun. The mortars hit their targets and fire was seen raging in the barracks' main building. The number of casualties sustained by the enemy is not yet known.

The town of Tibin was subjected to Israeli artillery shelling this morning. Approximately six enemy tank shells hit the town, causing damage to the houses of Al-Haj Mahmud Fawwaz, Sim'an Katturah, Muhammad Shibli Fawwaz, and Thukna Fawwaz. A store belonging to Fawzi Fawwas was also hit, and a car belonging to Hasan Fawwaz was burned.

The Martyr Hasan Ballut group of the Jabal 'Amil Forces of the Lebanese national resistance attacked an agent Lahd position in Tallat Haddathah with rockets and medium-caliber machineguns at 0400 today. The subsequent clash between the group and the personnel manning the position continued until this morning. Approximately 10 enemy agents were killed and 1 half-track vehicle was burned. The enemy immediately used artillery and machineguns to attack the area from nearby positions.

Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Settlements

NC010907 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation army and the militia collaborating with it escalated the situation along the 'Ayn al-Mir-Lib'a-Kafr Falus combat line east of Sidon after midnight last night. They shelled the city of Sidon and its environs with over 21 rounds of artillery shells, most of which fell in residential areas and the city's outskirts. The exchange of artillery and rocket fire, which was earlier confined to the combat lines east of Sidon, is continuing. Explosions can clearly be heard in Sidon.

We have received the following information from the Popular Liberation Army:

Provoked by agent Lahd militiamen, the Popular Liberation Army forces were compelled to engage in personnel militia positions with appropriate weapons after midnight last night. These forces managed to advance to the Al-Hariri installations, where grinding hand-to-hand battles are now raging. The number of casualties sustained by agent Lahd's forces cannot yet be determined. One member of the Liberation Army has been killed and another has been wounded.

The Al-Aqsa Liberation Forces of the Lebanese national resistance launched a rocket attack against villages and settlements in upper and western Galilee at 0200 today in retaliation for the Israeli campaigns of violence against our steadfast kisnmen in the south and western Al-Biqa' and in response to certain villages in the south being turned into scorched earth. The resistance fighters concentrated their attacks on Nahariyya, Zar'it, Tarshiha, Safat, and 'Akko. These fighters have confirmed that the targets were hit and that fire was seen raging in some settlements.

The enemy forces immediately carried out large-scale combing operations, using tank and mortar fire and flares to pinpoint their targets. The enemy also used helicopters to land forces. When these forces attempted to surround one of the valiant resistance groups, a clash ensued. The resistance fighters killed or wounded more than 20 Israeli soldiers in an approximately 1-hour battle. The enemy forces used helicopters to evacuate their dead and

wounded to the occupied territories. One resistance fighter was martyred, while the fate of three others remains unknown.

Liberation Army 'Repulsed' Lahd

NC011116 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tension continues to prevail along the Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al- .ir combat lines where intermittent shelling and machinegun fire are still being exchanged.

The Popular Liberation Army earlier had regained control of the situation by defeating Lahd's militia and frustrating the treacherous attack launched by this militia during the night.

An official military source in the Popular Liberation Army has made a statement on these attacks and the outcome of the subsequent battles, saying: Those who are harmed by the Damascus agreement and those who are agents of the Israeli enemy have carried out their threats to advance east of Sidon on New Year's eve. They did so under the cover of artillery shelling and intensive gunfire targeted against our positions. Shells fell deep inside residential areas of 'Abra, al-Julayliyah, and the city of Sidon.

The Popular Liberation Army has repulsed this attack inflicted enormous losses on the Lahd forces, and forced them to withdraw from the positions to which they had advanced.

The official military source added that the Popular Liberation Army forces continued to inflict defeat on the agent forces, forcing them to withdraw and to leave their dead on the battlefield. The Popular Liberation Army announces to the Arab masses in lebanon the news that it has repulsed this aggression which sought to obstruct the reconciliation process sponsored by fraternal Syria. The members of this army pledge to remain a protective shield for these masses, a shield against which all treacherous acts and plots shall founder.

According to information from Sidon, the Popular Liberation Army has seized large quantities of arms and ammunition left behind by the remnants of the lahd militia. Several militia corpses have been removed.

Continued Clashes With Lahd

NC020729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Since yesterday evening, violent clashes involving the use of various types of machineguns, rockets, and artillery have been taking place between the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd forces of the Popular Liberation Army and agent Lahd's militia on the 'Ayn al-Mir, Lib'a, and Kafr Falus combat lines.

It has been reported that Israeli tanks positioned in Rum, Jazzin district, have participated in the shelling of the residential areas and the positions of the Popular Liberation Army. In the clashes that began yesterday evening, three persons were wounded, including Ziyad Bayyumi and Muhammad Ibrahim, who have been taken to the American Univer[illegible]ospital in Beirut for treatment.

The occupation forces and the militia collaborating with them have escalated the situation. Shortly after midnight last night, they shelled the town of Sidon and its neighborhoods with well over 21 artillery rounds, most of which hit residential areas and suburbs. The earlier exchange of artillery and rocket fire was confined to the combat lines east of Sidon. However, explosions continued to reverberate clearly in the city of Sidon.

Resistance Fights Paratroopers

NC020930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] According to the latest reports, a national resistance group shelled the settlements of Nahariyya, Zefat, and Tarshiha and clashed with an Israeli paratrooper force very early this morning. A number of enemy soldiers were wounded and one resistance fighter was martyred.

Al-Huss Criticizes U.S. Support for Israel

NC011414 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor, made a statement today in which he dealt with developments in various areas. He said that the incidents which occurred in east Beirut, east Sidon, and the south yesterday demonstrate Israel's anger with our people's steadfastness and legendary resistance. The timing of these incidents indicates Israel's determination to torpedo the salvation process, which began with the signing of the Damascus agreement.

Dr al-Huss added that these incidents coincide with a violent campaign by the U.S. Administration and its information media against international terrorism in the wake of recent operations in Rome and Vienna. What is perhaps more important than this, he continued, is the significance implied in these terrible developments. We must not forget that Israel has not forsaken its plan to swallow up a dear part of Lebanon. It will continue to foment seditions in our small homeland as long as the Middle East issue remains unresolved. Israel seeks to keep Lebanon the weak and vulnerable link for Syria and the Arab world in their confrontation with Zionism. Israel wants to fragment Lebanon into disputing sectarian entities as a prelude to a similar fragmentation of other Levant countries. This would achieve a strategic Israeli objective, one which Zionism sees as its permanent guarantee.

Dr al-Huss criticized U.S. policy, which is completely biased in favor of Israel. He said: The Americans send messages of condolences to the Israeli Government for the victims of the recent terrorist acts in Europe. However, they never mention anything about the state of affairs reached by the Lebanese people as a result of Israel and its actions, plans, and ambitions. They support Israel with funds, equipment, modern military technology, their political postion, and even with a veto in the UN Security Council. Do not they realize that there are people in Lebanon who have rights to their homeland?

Detainees Released by Syria Arrive in Beirut
NC011930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In an important and positive step following the Damascus agreement and as part of the agreement's implementation, 12 Lebanese nationals have returned to their homeland after a long absence. The 12 Lebanese were released by the Syrian authorities the day before yesterday. Immediately after their return to Lebanon via the 'Anjar road, they visited Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, at his house. They then went to the Lebanese Forces command headquarters where they were received by the chief of staff, Dr Samir Ja'ja'.

Palestinians Said Receiving Arms via Sidon
NC291750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] 'Akif Haydar, member of the Amal Movement Political Bureau, has warned of the gravity of the situation in Sidon. He affirmed that 'Arafat's supporters are receiving arms via the city's port and that the purpose of these arms shipments is not to liberate the land but to pave the way for 'Arafat's return to the Lebanese arena.

'Direct, Indirect' Airport Attack Link Denied

AU311548 Rome ANSA in English 1543 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text][ANSA) Rome, December 31 — The Syrian Embassy here has denied any connection "direct or indirect" of Syria with the "terrorist acts" at the Rome and Vienna airports, sources said today.

"Our position," an embassy spokesman said, "is of firm condemnation of any terrorist action. We thus deny all reports of a Syrian role in the attacks at the airports in Rome and Vienna".

The Libyan mission here, this morning, said that it had "no comments" on reports of Libyan involvement in Friday's attacks, nor on the position taken by the Italian Government.

Commenting on the Libyan news agency JANA's claim that Friday's attacks were "heroic actions", Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said yesterday that Libya had "unmasked its fanatical and bloody face".

Further on Al-Asad-King Husayn Summit Meetings

Second 'Closed Meeting' Concludes

JN311445 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan held a closed meeting at the Presidential Palace at 1015 today. During this meeting, they resumed discussing topics dealt with in their first closed meeting yesterday evening. The closed meeting ended at 1400 afternoon.

Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn were resumed at 1520 today. Talks dealt with issues pertaining to the situation and developments in the region and the Arab arena, as well as relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them.

In another development, President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of His Majesty King Husayn which was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. It was attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

Foreign Ministers Meet

JN311343 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' held a meeting at the Syrian Foreign Ministry today. They discussed matters relating to several coming Arab and Islamic meetings, including the Arab-African cooperation meeting scheduled to take place in Damascus in mid-February 1986 at the level of foreign ministers, the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Morocco, and a possible Arab League Council meeting in Tunis on 4 January to discuss a number of topics such as the resumption of diplomatic relations between certain African states and Israel.

King, Delegation Depart 31 Dec

JN311601 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1543 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Damascus, 31 Dec (SANA) — His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and his delegation left Damascus at 1600 today after a 2-day visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who saw off King Husayn at Damascus International Airport.

Damascus Sources Comment on Topics

JN010734 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni in Damascus]

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home on Tuesday after a two-day visit to Syria during which he held extensive talks with President Hafiz al-Asad which were described by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri as "highly successful."

The king held two rounds of private talks with President al-Asad in addition to formal talks attended by senior officials from both sides. Secrecy shrouded the outcome of the talks and officials from both sides refrained from giving any details of the discussions but Mr. al-Masri, in a departure statement in Damascus, said the talks were "very successful" and the results of the summit meeting will be announced at a later date.

Reliable sources in Damascus said the talks focused on the Syrian and Jordanian positions on current efforts for peace in the Middle East. Both sides were trying to come out with a common position on the current political situation in the region, the sources said.

Both Jordan and Syria are committed to the idea of an international conference on the Middle East as expressed in joint statements issued in November and December at the end of visits to each other's capitals by the prime ministers of the two countries. The sources in Damascus said Syria wanted guarantees that such a conference would definitely lead to a total Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

Also there was no indication that Syria was changing its stand against the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

"Syria is still determined not to deal with a PLO headed by 'Arafat," the sources said. Syria would accept to deal with the PLO if Mr. 'Arafat is replaced by another "acceptable" Palestinian figure, the sources added. The "acceptable" leader, according to the sources, could be Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department.

Other issues of differences between Jordan and Syria are the Kingdom's support for Iraq in the five-year-old Gulf war and Jordan's relations with Egypt. But the sources said Jordanian-Egyptian relations were not a major obstacle to the progress of Syrian-Jordanian relations "as long as Jordan is committed to the rejection of all unilateral or partial solutions to the Palestinian problem and separate deals with Israel."

As for Jordan's support for Iraq in its war against Iran the sources expected the issue to have been discussed during the talks particularly that Syria recently reiterated its support of Iran. But, according to Jordanian sources, Jordan hopes that the recent improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq would help in settling Iraqi-Syrian differences and enhance efforts to end the Gulf war.

But the talks seem to have achieved considerable progress in bridging the difference between the two countries and well-informed sources here said that Syria was very pleased with Jordan's support of Syrian policy in Lebanon and for the Damascus accord reached here among the three major Lebanese factions last Saturday. The Syrian media refrained from publishing or broadcasting any commentaries or editorials about the king's meetings and confined to covering the event which made big headlines here.

Political observers said that the Syrian media's attitude indicated that the talks had not reached final results on all issues and that some differences persist. The observers did not expect immediate results for the Syrian-Jordanian summit. They said that Syria is not expected to take a final position on peace efforts until next March when the American Congress is expected to discuss an arms deal for Jordan.

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Arrives, Meets With Al-Asad

JN021134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Damascus at 1110 today and was received by President Hafiz al-Asad at the airport. The guest president was welcomed by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, and Minister for Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil. Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil then proceeded in an official motorcade to the Presidential Palace in Damascus where at 1125 they held a closed meeting.

Damascus Reaffirms Support for Accord on Lebanon

JN311436 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The first and most important step in the implementation of the Damascus agreement was taken yesterday. Measures were taken to reinforce security along the contact lines, open crossing points, and observe a complete cease-fire. Perhaps we are not exaggerating when we say that reinforcing security is actually the first basic and practical step toward implementing all provisions of the agreement in accordance with the letter and spirit of that agreement.

Syria, which has tackled the Lebanese crisis from a purely pan-Arab consideration right from the beginning, fully realizes that the enemies of Lebanon and the Arab nation will not give in to the fait accompli unless they are forced to do so. It is certain that these enemies will resort to every devious means to obstruct the implementation of the national solution agreement. Perhaps what Israel has done over the past 2 days, such as its intensive air and naval provocations against Lebanon, its massive military concentrations in the occupied Golan, and its continuous threats of aggression against Syria, is the beginning of an Israeli military aggression.

Therefore, it behooves us all, not just in Lebanon and Syria but in the entire Arab homeland, to be more cautious, vigilant, and alert for the dangers of aggression which might be witnessed in the coming period, if not in the coming few days. We are completely certain that the national will that succeeded in overcoming the many problems once hampering the signing of the Damascus agreement in the interest of Lebanon —people and territory —can confront any hostile quarter if it remains solid and determined to accurately carry out the national solution agreement. We reaffirm here that Syria, which spared no effort during the crisis years until the Damascus agreement was accomplished, will continue to give every assistance to translate this agreement into reality on the ground. As leader Hafiz al-Asad said, the Damascus agreement concerns Syria as much as it concerns Lebanon.

As for Israeli concentrations and threats, this has become very clear now. Israel and those behind it are mistaken if they believe for a single moment that these concentrations and threats will affect Syria's pan-Arab stand on settling the Lebanese issue or on seeking a unified Arab stand which can enforce the Arab nation's willpower and regain all usurped Arab rights. Today, Syria is more determined that at any time before to pursue its firm, principled pan-Arab policy until victory and liberation.

Press on Agreement, Syria's Role

JN020755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 2 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting under the headline "Syria and its Decisive Role in the Region," *AL-THAWRAH* says: It is no exaggeration to say that 1985 has been Syria's year in the region. The great national and pan-Arab achievements, which Syria realized under President Hafiz al-Asad last year, have enhanced the importance and efficiency of Syria's regional and international role, affirming to everyone without exception that Syria's stand cannot be ignored or jumped over, and that its decisions in the area concerning the issues of war and peace are momentous.

One of the salient, most important achievements within Syria's pan-Arab role in Lebanon was the Damascus agreement to end the Lebanese civil war. This agreement was the result of a

number of great achievements on the ground, the most important of which were the strengthening of the bridges of trust and dialogue among the Lebanese people and their adherence to the Syrian role. They were unanimous that Syria's role was the only option to save Lebanon and foil the betting on any Israeli or U.S. role. The expansion of the Lebanese national resistance was a natural result of Syria's support and its militant policy of confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Concluding, the paper says: Therefore, observers are unanimous that the role of Syria and its outstanding leader Hafiz al-Asad will further grow and be more important and effective in the new year because what has been realized by Syria constitutes firm ground to pave the way for new national as well as pan-Arab victories, particularly liberating the land, wresting the rights, and building the cherished future.

Commenting on the Lebanese people's determination to implement the provisions of the national solution that was signed in Damascus recently, *TISHRIN* says: All the honorable Lebanese, represented by their active forces, have realized the path of deliverence. They have resolved to begin a new phase free of sectarian struggles and contradictions and governed by the logic of common destiny, joint aspirations, and affiliation to free, unified Lebanon. Nevertheless, the gangs continue to insist on implementing Israel's sabotage plans, ignoring the fact that Lebanon cannot go backward one hairbreadth, and that the Lebanese people have resolved to eliminate any attempt at hindering the reconciliation stipulated in the Damascus agreement.

The paper adds: The coming phase will be one of purifying the Lebanese structure; putting the Lebanese house in order and on a sound basis; extending the legitimate authority over every inch of Lebanon, starting from the south; implementing the required political reforms; and exerting all efforts to rebuild Lebanon and rehabilitate the Army in order to exercise its role not only on the local level but within the pan-Arab framework as well.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: Syria will continue to extend the necessary assistance to implement the agreement without any hesitation or compromises. Syria is directly concerned with what happened and is happening in Lebanon and is ready to face all eventualities. Syria will not tolerate any attempt to hinder the implementation of this agreement. The Lebanese brothers must hasten their steps along the road of stability and reconstruction, taking into consideration that Syria will remain by them until they are saved from the ills of the past.

TISHRIN on Jordan, Summit Meeting, Lebanon

JN010800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Arabs' Capital," *TISHRIN* says: Arab circles followed closely the talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn in Damascus and considered them as a good omen that will lead to understanding between the two fraternal countries and to the elimination of the outstanding problems between them, particularly as the region is experiencing a fierce Zionist onslaught and is the target of successive threats to commit aggression against it in the absence of joint Arab action which has encouraged Israel to become more arrogant.

The same Arab circles warmly welcomed the conclusion of the tripartite agreement in Damascus that puts an end to civil war and maps out a new Lebanon, the Lebanon of Arabism, equality, and justice. These sources say that this agreement crowns Syria's persistent and intensive efforts with success and is a great pan-Arab achievement and victory by Lebanon over the advocates of partition, Zionization, and disruption of security.

Al-Asad Congratulates Castro on National Day

JN311508 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1332 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 31 Dec (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of congratulations to Cuban President Fidel Castro on the liberation of Cuba. The president expressed his confidence that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Cuba will be further strengthened in the coming years for the well-being of the two peoples and in the interest of their common struggle.

Cables Siwar al-Dhabab

JN311452 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, 31 Dec (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to General Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, on the occasion of Sudan's independence day. In his cable, the president reiterated Syria's support for Sudan in its efforts to surmount the difficulties it is facing.

Peres Addresses Knesset on Terrorist Attacks
TA011000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0904 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' "political address" to the Knesset on recent terrorist attacks in Vienna and Rome — live]

[Text][Broadcast in progress]...a terrorist squad at Rome airport. They hurled grenades and fired their guns in every direction. Within a few minutes, another terrorist squad entered Vienna airport and, at the top of the stairs, they hurled grenades and opened indiscriminate fire at the passengers at all exits of the terminal. Fourteen people lost their lives and over 120 were wounded, including women, children, and old people.

Luckily for the rest of the passengers, there were trained and courageous security personnel next to the counters who immediately returned the fire, hit most of the terrorists, chased those who fled, and captured them, putting an end to this terrible attempt at massacring innocent people.

We send our condolences to the families of the victims of all nationalities and our wishes for a speedy recovery to the wounded. We congratulate the security personnel for the courage and ingenuity they displayed on the spot.

Members of the Knesset, the war against terrorism must expand and grow. Terror is a form of violence that ignores all the norms of behavior of the civilized world. It does not respect human life and has no compassion for women and children; it does not tell the truth and has no scruples about using the most terrible methods.

There are two aspects to terror: one pertaining to individual countries and another on the international level. As for Israel, it has operated and will continue to operate against any terrorist organization, against any single terrorist, against terrorist bases, and it will stand up to any of their operations. It will use all the means at its disposal, through either preemptive measures or direct confrontation, or penal measures. These actions will not change Israel's basic positions: watching over Israel's strategic security, the safety of its citizens and inhabitants, and its tireless efforts to attain peace in the area.

One must remember that terror also tries to take advantage of weak points in the international set-up such as air and maritime transportation lines, by attacking internal targets and by assailing innocent people in their workplaces or even in their houses of worship. As long as a considerable international effort is not made to put an end to the exploitation of defenseless and weak links in the transportation routes between countries, many innocent people may be hurt. Such an international effort must be all-encompassing and comprehensive. It has to be in line with the general atmosphere and must be aimed specifically at those collaborating with the criminals; such an effort also calls for stepped up security measures.

As for the general atmosphere, it is vital that it should rid itself of its feelings of forgiveness and frivolity toward the terrorist organization, the PLO, which has for some years been benefiting from several unfounded assumptions. The first assumption is that the PLO is going to change any day and turn from a violent to a political organization. Based on this false assumption, the PLO has been allowed to set up official and public representations in many places throughout the world. However, it has emerged that the PLO remains an organization engaging in terrorism and one that abstains from making political decisions. At best, this is an organization having a diplomacy but no policy and its basic strategy is founded on local and international terrorism.

Another assumption has been that there are extremists and moderates in the PLO. Members of the Knesset, the real difference between extremists and moderates is that the extremists do while the moderates preach. It is no consolation to the victims that expressions of condolences and regret are voiced after they have been murdered. We try to distinguish between moderate situations and extreme action. Tunisia is a moderate country but terrorist installations have been built on its soil. Therefore, when we attacked the terrorist headquarters in Tunisia we went to great lengths not to hurt Tunisia proper; this is the only possible distinction.

One PLO scion is Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna's] organization. This year, this group carried out some 33 terrorist attacks in which some 90 people were killed and 350 were wounded. This organization operates against Western targets, against Arab countries it considers moderate such as Kuwait and Jordan, and against Israeli and Jewish objectives. It advocates indiscriminate massacres and, using these methods, it has this year attacked a cafe in Rome; the offices of TWA and British Airways; and the office of Alia, the Jordanian airline, in Madrid. It planted a bomb in a cafe in Kuwait, murdered a Palestinian journalist in Athens, and carried out the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner which was flown to Malta and ended in such tragedy. This group is also apparently responsible for the attacks in Rome and Vienna. This group does not live in a vacuum, it maintains bases in specific places around the world. It has bases in Syria and Libya and enjoys the assistance of Iranian contacts and European collaborators.

At present, the bulk of its force is in Libya. Under the leadership of Al-Qadhdhafi, Libya is not a country where there is crime, but a country that engages in crime in all its possible forms: organized crime, state-directed crime, camouflaged crime, crime against other countries, and crime against isolated people and innocent citizens. People carrying guns with silencers come out of this country and people who have committed cold-blooded murder return to it. It finances terror, greets terrorists, and issues communiques about their so-called heroic feats. Guns with silencers and truth-silencing loudspeakers are the two real characteristics of Libya.

There are those who suggest a military operation against Libya. However, before one talks about a military operation, simple questions must be asked: Why is Libya treated with a measure of forgiveness and leniency? Al-Qadhdhafi is honored with extravagant receptions; his country is exempt from political, legal, and economic penalties, as if it were possible to have a murderous state and abide by diplomatic rules regarding it when Libya itself does not respect these rules when it comes to its fellow

countries. If this forgiving attitude toward these violent organizations does not stop and if the countries collaborating with murder are not denounced, the war against terrorism will never succeed. However, in addition to this, intelligence ties with all responsible countries must be strengthened, security measures on airplanes and ships and at airports must be stepped up, international standards of penalties, extradition, and security should be established, and countries should be compelled to abide by them. Clear sanctions should be taken against countries providing financial assistance, weapons, bases, and refuge to the terrorists.

Mr Speaker, the world is making supreme efforts to put an end to wars; countries are making supreme efforts to end crime within their boundaries. Terror is a combination of war and crime; it has spread over the entire world and the time has come to launch an international effort to terminate this hybrid and hideous danger. As we see it, the world is clearly and unambiguously divided into two sectors: those who seek peace and those who seek violence, war, or any form of war. Israel is determined to work for peace and no terrorist operation whatsoever will make us budge from this effort. However, at the same time, Israel will not hesitate to attack those who try to attack it or harm the regional peace process.

We call on all the peace-seeking countries in this region and outside it to stand by the effort to terminate violence, a violence that is tantamount to a trigger meant to lead to an all-out confrontation. It is our duty to defend peaceful and innocent citizens of all nationalities, their houses, and movements, and to defend ourselves against all those who want to set up murderous and lethal bombs at the thresholds of our homes.

Israel will not rest or be assured until it reaches those who prey upon our lives, and will never tire of appealing to the whole world with a request that a real international effort be made to free the world of this horrendous and unnecessary danger.

Appeal Sent to UN To Cooperate

TA020900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
2 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Yesterday Israel sent a message to the president of the UN Security Council, urging the member-countries to cooperate in combatting terrorism. The message says that the PLO is the source of the latest terrorist acts in which women and children were killed precisely at a time of peace and fraternity. It further states that the PLO is the organization that has launched terrorist operations against civilian aviation throughout the world. Israel therefore suggests condemning all the countries which provide shelter to and support for terrorism — primarily Libya, whose news agency congratulated the terrorists who attacked the Rome and Vienna airports. Israel claims that the terrorist gangs find a haven mainly in Syria and Iraq.

Shahal: State To 'Avenge' Deaths, 'Reach' Abu Nidal

TA311555 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1525 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Address by Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal at the funeral of an Israeli victim of the terrorist attack in Vienna — at Lod; recorded]

[Text] We state that the Israeli Government and people, who now stand before the body of our dear Eli, will avenge your blood. The Israeli Government will know, with the help of the long arm of the IDF and the security forces, how to settle our account with the murderers, and will teach them a lesson. And these despicable murderers, those who gave them sanctuary, those who trained them, Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya, had better know that we will not rest until we lay our hands on all the murderers. Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] can hide behind walls, but our hands will reach him.

Arens Analyzes U.S., Israeli Stances on Terrorism

TA311625 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Interview with Minister Moshe Arens by anchorman Rafi Reshef on the "Erev Hadash" program — live in the studio]

[Text] [Reshef] All in all it seems as though Israel and the United States have similar positions on the war against terrorism. Why, then, have we been receiving contradictory signals, at least at some stages, from Washington?

[Arens] I think that Israel and the United States have the same attitude toward all that concerns the war against terrorism. For more than a year, or close to 2 years, both President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz have been expressing their opinions in an unequivocal manner. They have spoken now and again about the need for preventative action, even before the terrorists manage to strike. I think that their position is identical to ours. However the situation in the United States is no different to that here: Not every one shares the same opinion; you can even find people within the Administration with different opinions. I think that in this instance, the person who deviated somewhat from the official opinions of the President and of the secretary of state was Murphy, and I think that the reasons for this are understandable.

[Reshef] In this case, does the end justify the means, or for example, if Israel acts in Libya can we expect a furious reaction from the United States?

[Arens] I am not a great believer in that saying. I think that in this case Israel and the United States present a united front in the struggle against terrorism. Perhaps other Western countries will also join us. I think that whatever the United States does in the war against terrorism will receive our support, and if we do anything, I think we will receive their support.

[Reshef] But, nevertheless, in the case of the bombing in Tunis,

for example, we heard not too sympathetic reactions from even the U.S. Administration.

[Arens] Yes, I said that the Administration is not completely homogenous; it is made up of different people. The administration is also subject to pressure. Sometimes, after a positive reaction, pressures arise which force it to withdraw somewhat from the positive reaction. I presume that the future will not be any different from the past in this regard.

[Reshef] All in all, if you talk about the dominant group, taking into consideration the fact that it is not homogenous, can we expect to hear a response to our liking or is there someone who dictates U.S. policy?

[Arens] Here the answer is clear. In the United States there exists a defined hierarchy, and the person who ultimately speaks on behalf of the Administration and the United States is the President, and his position on the war against terrorism is, I think, well known to all, even to the terrorists.

[Reshef] If we were to react to the movement of the Syrian missiles — I am talking about a military reaction — then, too, could we anticipate U.S. understanding, or could we perhaps this time expect an angry response including operative steps?

[Arens] I do not want to go into the details of a possible response of this kind. In general, however, I think that the United States fully understands Israel's position in all that concerns our security interests. Again, the President and the secretary of state understand our interests and the need to protect these interests.

[Reshef] I will ask you one question of principle, then. When talking about the matter of our survival, should we take into account a possible U.S. reaction?

[Arens] I think that when something, some action or other, is being considered, it is desirable to take everything into consideration, everything that might have an effect, and in this case, the U.S. position should definitely also be taken into consideration. However, I used to tell them during the time I was ambassador — and I think this should continue to be our position toward them — that we are an ally, we have joint interests, but we do not always agree with each other. If reference is to marginal issues, it would be worthwhile for us to meet somewhere in the middle in those cases where we do not agree with each other. However, when reference is to something that is vital to our survival, something that is connected to a matter of life or death, then, I think, they should accommodate us; if there is a matter that is important to them and not to us, then we should accommodate them. In this case of the missiles in Lebanon, we are talking about an issue that affects the State of Israel's essential security interests, and I expect them to display full understanding for what we do, if and when it is done, even if they do not completely agree with it.

U.S. Seen as Giving 'License' To Attack Libya

TA010710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Studio talk between announcer Mikha Friedman and political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — live]

[Text] [Friedman] Jerusalem has been following closely the license the Americans have given us to attack terrorist bases, and strike directly at the assailants, with the attendant reservations: — that the peace effort not be harmed. As for the Israeli reaction, which for now has been expressed in thoughts and ruminations behind closed doors — for this we asked our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel to enlighten us. Well, how has Jerusalem received this position voiced in Washington, which, one must admit, is extraordinary: — in fact, people there are finally telling us to do something.

[Frankel] Perhaps it would be important to first of all emphasize that the U.S. encouragement for an Israeli military operation against Libya has long ceased to be merely a hint or a signal, and it has been voiced almost in public even in the various diplomatic channels, not only in State Department announcements. When we sought a reaction from an official spokesman whose job this is, we were told that Israel will take its own defense considerations into account when acting. This is certainly one answer that lends itself to a variety of interpretations, where the most important element is the tone in which it was made. Clearly we have not said Amen, and furthermore some Jerusalem officials have even manifested anger at the fact that Washington is creating the impression that the IDF is the long arm of the United States, in a manner of speaking, an image we do not like or accept. Therefore, we repeatedly got the answer: — We will do what we think should be done, and let the Americans do what they think should be done.

[Friedman] One of the things we believe ought to be done — or so at least Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes should be done — is to impose an international boycott on trade with Libya, that vicious country.

[Frankel] Yes, yet the only action that has thus far been taken as a result of last Friday's operation has been propaganda efforts made by the Foreign Ministry abroad. One must say that we have been exploiting a situation that ostensibly is convenient for the Israeli position, and no doubt the latest events have shifted the European public and press against the terrorist organizations. There are two interesting points in our information campaign. First, according to the instructions issued to our representations abroad, Israel makes no reference to Abu Nidal's organization, but rather to Palestinian terrorism in general, without drawing any distinction between the various organizations.

Second, the Foreign Ministry appears to be rallying round the proposal raised by Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that Israel appeal to the European countries to impose an economic boycott on Libya. Libya exports three-quarters of its oil production to Europe, and this involves a hefty sum: — $7.5 billion. The Foreign Ministry believes that this proposal stands some chance, if not practical then at least in terms of propaganda, if one may say so.

[Friedman] Thank you very much, 'Oz Frankel.

POST Wants Action Behind Words

TA010831 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jan 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Rhetoric or Muscle?"]

[Text] The Libyans have got the latest message from America: Terrorists and their sponsors will have no immunity from just retribution. So, having first lauded the Rome and Vienna airport killers for their "brave actions," Tripoli now disavows any connection with them and condemns their actions as a violation of Libyan law, no less.

This latest fabrication by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will fool no one but the hopelessly gullible. It is flatly contradicted not only by intelligence findings, but by the open admission of the lone survivor among the terrorists that struck at Rome, that his group had Libyan backing. The seeming change of mind on Al-Qadhdhafi's part may have no practical effect on Libyan policy either, at least not for long. But it shows that when the U.S. puts its foot down, it gives Al-Qadhdhafi pause: The question now is whether the foot will rest there.

The initial response from Washington to the Rome and Vienna events was, truth to tell, rather less than impressive.

"These vicious murders, wounding of innocent civilians, including Israeli and American victims, and those of other nationalities, are another example of the evil of terrorism that we must all work to eliminate," Ronald Reagan wrote to Shim'on Peres last Saturday. "Such acts," the President added, "must be condemned and their perpetrators brought to justice. Therefore, we must not allow the terrorists to deter us from pursuing our larger goal of peace."

The non sequitur was almost painful. Clearly — and if it was not clear enough, the Administration's spokesman hastened to spell it out — Mr. Reagan was mainly concerned that Israel should exercise self-restraint in responding to the terrorists, that it should not penalize Yasir 'Arafat for the misdeeds of his enemy, Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], and that a fresh cycle of violence should not jeopardize the Middle East peace proces in which the PLO may yet have a role.

That the pursuit of peace must be the paramount goal in the area goes without saying. But it must equally be obvious that the attainment of peace will be deterred, not advanced, by a weak-kneed policy on terrorism. The terrorists, even Abu Nidal's, do not oppose Middle East peace as a matter of principle. What they reject is a peace that involves permanent recognition of Israel's legitimacy as a state and its right to live within secure borders. The struggle against Palestinian terrorism is therefore, by its very nature, a struggle for peace.

In Jerusalem, the distinction between Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Nidal is well known, but so is the similarity, and notice was surely taken here of 'Arafat's reaffirmation, just yesterday, of his commitment to "armed struggle," and his invitation to "dissident factions" to return to "the Palestinian family." So that if rockets go on being fired from the Syrian-dominated Al-Biqa' into Galilee, as was done only yesterday, the IDF will strike at those who fire them even if this means braving Syrian missiles.

Not that the present Israeli leadership is keen on using Abu Nidal's latest outrage to launch another Operation Peace for Galilee, but if violence escalates, the responsibility should be sought across Israel's border.

This would seem only logical, and it is perhaps natural that during the past two days there has been a subtle, but perceptible, change in the tenor of American statements on Middle East terrorism. Israel — though it is not specifically named — is still being urged to "respond to terrorist acts in an appropriate, measured and focused way." But the emphasis is now on the right, indeed duty, of America and other nations — not least Israel to be sure — to flush the terrorists out, and "wipe them out."

The use of armed force against the terrorists remains, for the U.S. itself, only an "option," but an entirely permissible option; and Israel is in effect assured full diplomatic protection if it takes the "appropriate, measured and focused" anti-terrorist measures it deems fit.

Moreover, Libya is for the first time being warned that its sponsorship of terrorism will have consequences. What is missing, is an unmistakable show of America's resolve to translate the warning into facts: for a start, into the "quarantining" of the Libyan terrorist centre, in concert with other nations.

It would be a shame if Washington itself were to allay Al-Qadhdhafi's apparent fear at this time that America will no longer let him get away with murder.

PLO Moving to Cairo 'Contrary to Peace Agreement'

TA010810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpts] Force 17, the elite commando unit of the PLO responsible for the murder of three Israelis in Larnaca and the *Achille Lauro* hijacking, has moved its headquarters to Cairo.

According to recent reports in the London *DAILY EXPRESS* and the German *DIE WELT*, the commander of the force, Abu Tayyib [Mahmud al-Naturah] and about 100 of his men moved to Egypt last month following a meeting in Cairo between PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Senior Israeli sources said yesterday that they were "distressed and perturbed" by reports of Mubarak's acquiescence to 'Arafat. If these reports were true, they added, Israel considers Mubarak's decision to play host to "the most vicious and vigorous of 'Arafat's killers as being totally contrary to the spirit and essence of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt."

They predicted that the move could lead to a serious breach of faith between Israel and Egypt. The *DAILY EXPRESS* said that the decision could even "lead to a serious crisis in the uneasy peace between the two countries." The PLO has maintained an office in Cairo — opposite the main synagogue — for several years.

In response to Israeli protests the Egyptians claimed that the office served only as a base for "Palestinian political self-expression" and was not connected with any terrorist activity. "With the presence of Force 17's senior command in Egypt, however, that excuse is no longer valid," *THE POST* was told.

According to sources in Cairo and Beirut, Mubarak agreed to host the new headquarters but did not agree that they be used as a centre for the planning and preparation of terrorist actions.

Peres: Settlements To Remain 'In Any Event'

TA010912 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
1 Jan 86 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday declared that settlements in the territories will not be removed in any event, whatever the political arrangements may be.

Speaking during a visit in Kefar Sava, Peres noted: This fact is not only clear to Jews but also to Arabs.

"Our border with Jordan is very sensitive. Regarding the Palestinian problem, we do not want to jeopardize the Jewish state by assimilating a large Arab minority which would endanger the Jewish character of the State of Israel," Peres added.

Referring to peace with Egypt, Peres said that he sees himself committed to completing the peace process with Egypt.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday stated that "settlements on the Golan Heights should be significantly expanded and beefed up."

ASL Demolishes House in Kunin Harboring Assailants

TA311238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] This morning the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] demolished the house in the village of Kunin, from where rockets and automatic weapons were fired at an ASL vehicle yesterday. In this attack two ASL soldiers were killed and an IDF and ASL soldier were injured. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that three families who lived in the building that was demolished were expelled from the village.

Hundreds Said Fleeing Village

TA010648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Report by Hayim Hecht]

[Text] For several months now, the IDF has been banning journalistic coverage of events in the security strip in southern Lebanon, precluding direct reportage on what is happening there. Consequently, we have been forced to base many of our reports on information provided by the military authorities. The terrorists carried out an attack in the Shi'ite village of Kunin, located in the security strip, 2 days ago, killing two ASL soldiers and wounding four others. Yesterday, the ASL soldiers entered the village and demolished four buildings that were used by the terrorist squad. An official IDF source told us that as a result of the searches and the demolition of the house, three families left the village. An examination we carried out through reliable and knowledgeable sources in southern Lebanon showed that most of the villagers have fled their homes — that is to say, approximately 450 men, women, and children. Hundreds of these refugees have reached the UNRWA offices in Tyre, the UNIFIL headquarters in Tibnin, while we — as we said — were informed that only three families had escaped.

When we pointed out the facts to a senior IDF officer, his reaction was: But you know that the Shi'ites have large families. This humoristic tone cannot change the fact that the information supplied to us by the IDF was incorrect, to put it very mildly. In fact, senior IDF officers have told us, it was a clear instruction from us that had prevented Lahd's soldiers from even thinking about Lebanese solutions in Kunin. As the officer put it, they would have no qualms about flattening the village as a natural act of blood vengeance. The ASL headquarters informed us that General Lahd's policy is not to send Shi'ites away from their homes, but to chop off the hand that perpetrated the murder. At any rate, it would be advisable for all sorts of attack-mongers to learn the lesson from the Kunin events.

ASL Foils Terrorist Attempt To Penetrate Strip

TA011330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] ASL [army of southern Lebanon] soldiers today foiled an attempt by a terrorist squad to penetrate into the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that four terrorists approached the Ra's al-Bayyadah roadblock, on the border of the security strip. The soldiers manning the roadblocks fired at them, and the four terrorists fled. One of them was probably injured.

Wards Off Attempt To Take Positions

TA010758 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0739 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Many terrorists tried to capture ASL [army of southern Lebanon] positions round the town of Jazzin last night. They simultaneously raided ASL positions in that region. The ASL returned dense fire to silence the sources of the fire, and at the same time warded off the terrorists who attempted to take over

their positions. Fire exchanges are still going on in that area at the moment, but they are somewhat more sporadic. This was reported from the north by our correspondent Menahem Horowitz.

IDF Foils Attempt To Attack Galilee Settlements

TA011710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] An IDF force today foiled an attempt to attack settlements in the Galilee panhandle. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that near the village of Shaqra in the security zone, a terrorist was shot and killed while preparing to fire a katyusha rocket at the Galilee. Two katyusha rockets ready for firing, three Kalashnikov rifles, a pistol, ammunition, a compass, and radio equipment were found in his possession. A senior IDF officer told our correspondent that the recent attacks are probably connected to Fatah Day.

Katyushas Land; Little Damage

TA020513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets landed in the Galilee panhandle overnight. One rocket landed in Qiryat Shemona. No one was hurt, but some cars were damaged. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that many local residents spent the night in specially protected rooms and in air-raid shelters. This morning, the searches for the remains of two other katyusha rockets fired last night will resume in the western Galilee.

Rabin Promises Security

TA020946 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0916 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has once again promised the inhabitants of northern Israel that the IDF will painstakingly maintain security and do its best to prevent terrorist activities from Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Rabin talked on the phone this morning with Qiryat Shemona Mayor Prosper 'Azran and heard from him about the situation in his town following the landing of the katyushas. The mayor raised several demands with the defense minister to improve the situation in Qiryat Shemona in several areas.

IDF's Or Promises Retaliation

TA020711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command has said that Israel will find out who is responsible for the firing of katyushas at the Galilee panhandle, and a reaction will be forthcoming. Major General Ori Or emphasized that if it transpires that the growing incidence of katyusha firings marks the beginning of a process, Israel will make sure that residents on the other side of the border will also not sleep peacefully at night. He noted that Israel has a variety of ways of making sure that quiet prevails again.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the commander of the Northern Command talked to Galilee panhandle residents in Qiryat Shemona this morning. The commander also said that recently the security forces have foiled several attempts to fire katyushas at the Galilee.

Villagers Fear IDF Retaliation

TA020634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The southern Lebanese Shi'ite villagers are afraid of IDF retaliatory measures in light of the increased terrorist activity against the northern settlements and the security strip. Many of the regional residents have fled northward. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that yesterday ASL soldiers directed tank fire and artillery at the Shi'ite village of Tibnin north of the security strip, destroying some houses in the village. There has been no report of casualties. The mukhtars of the Shi'ite villages in the area yesterday demanded that the Amal headquarters in Tyre take immediate action to stop the terrorist attacks against Israel. The Amal commanders have in fact admitted their inability to do so. A delegation of Amal and Hizballah members from southern Lebanese villages is currently visiting Tehran.

Bomb Explodes Near Central Command Headquarters

TA010629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0621 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] A bomb exploded near the headquarters of the Central Command north of Jerusalem about an hour ago. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. The bomb exploded several hundred meters away from the base gate, in an open field. This was reported by our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum.

Hebron Curfew Continues; Nabulus University Closed

TA010829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the curfew in the center of Hebron remains. It was imposed 2 days ago after the attack in the town market.

The Al-Najah University in Nabulus has been closed until the end of the week in accordance with a decision by the university's board of trustees. It was officially reported that the closure is due to elections for the student union, but our correspondent says that it probably stems from the desire to prevent clashes with the authorities on Fatah Day, today.

IDF Wounds Youth in Nabulus

TA011118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] A youth who was asked to stop and identify himself but refused to do so was wounded last night in the village of Dayr Istiya in the Nabulus District. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that an IDF foot patrol called on the youth to stop, but when he ignored its call the soldiers opened fire. The youth was wounded in the shoulder and was hospitalized in the Rafidiyah Hospital in Nabulus.

Pamphlets were disseminated and slogans were painted overnight in various places in Samaria lauding the PLO and denouncing collaborators with Israel.

Five West Bank Residents Detained

TA010757 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0740 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The security forces last night issued five administrative detentions, apprehending three inhabitants of the Janin area and two from the Nabulus area against the background of membership in hostile terrorist organizations.

Hebron Curfew Lifted

TA011725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] The curfew on Hebron was lifted approximately 1 hour ago. The curfew was imposed 2 days ago after the attempted murder of an Israeli there. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Civilian Administration today held up the distribution of East Jerusalem newspapers in Judaea and Samaria. The delay was explained by the need to examine the newspapers and make sure they did not contain any inflammatory material.

This afternoon, a homemade explosive charge was detonated near the Gaza police station. The bomb had been placed inside a garbage can. There were no casualties in the incident. Last night a hand grenade was thrown at the Military Government building in the city, but no one was hurt in that incident either.

Taxi Driver in Ramla Stabbed by Arab Passenger

TA312022 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1930 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] A 26-year-old taxi driver from Ramla was transferred to the Asaf Harofe Hospital approximately 1 hour ago after he was stabbed in the back by an Arab passenger. This is reported by a police spokesman. Our police affairs correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov adds that the driver picked up the passenger in a junction near Ramla. After driving a short time he heard a weapon being cocked, so he stopped the car and started fighting with the passenger; the latter drew a knife, stabbed the driver, and escaped. Three yeshiva students who passed by noticed the wounded driver and alerted the authorities. His condition is stable.

ALGERIA

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Algiers 31 Dec

LD312053 Kuwait KUNA in English 1806 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, Dec 3 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here Tuesday to attend celebrations marked by the Palestinian fighters in the Tibse camp Wednesday on the 21st anniversary of the outbreak of the Palestinian revolution.

'Arafat is scheduled to hold talks during his stay here with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and a number of his aides on Arab and Palestinian developments.

The Palestinian leader, on the first trip outside his Tunis headquarters following a long illness, was received on arrival by members of the Algerian National Liberation Movement's permanent secretariat Abdul Razak Buhara and Al-Sadeq Zuwaiten in addition to a number of Palestinian revolutionary cadres.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds News Conference in Tripoli

LD011939 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jan (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution held a news conference this evening in Tripoli. It was attended by a group from two American television networks, NBC and CBS, and correspondents of two U.S. papers, JANA, and the Syrian and Iranian news agencies in Tripoli.

During this news conference, the brother leader of the revolution stressed once again that Libya calls for the establishment of overall Arab unity, or at least the establishment of Arab unity between Libya and Syria, which would be the core of a comprehensive Arab unity to face up to the imperialist and Zionist challenge.

The brother leader stressed that the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation began in 1948 when the Zionists occupied Palestine by force and terror.

Concerning the attitude of the imperialist and Zionist circles toward the fact that the Libyan Arab people possess defense capabilities that enable them to defend their freedom and revolutionary gains, the brother leader of the revolution said: They want to possess means of attack and destruction, but forbid others to have this. Moreover, they want to deny us the means of self-defense.

The brother leader absolutely rejected the description of Palestinian fedayeen actions as acts of terrorism, saying that Palestinian fedayeen action is the most sacred action in the world, because it is the fight of a wronged people whose land has been taken by force and terrorism. He pointed out that it was the Israelis who used terrorism against the Palestinian Arab people.

He added that it was the Israelis who slaughtered the inhabitants of the Dayr Yasin village and shelled hospitals in Beirut. Their aircraft attacked the Bahr al-Baqar school in Egypt, and I saw with my own eyes dozens of children killed there. It was they who shot down the Libyan Arab airliner in 1973 and killed its 99 passengers.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that the Israelis are the number one terrorist entity and they constitute a terrorist camp that must be completely removed. He said that the entire world must act to remove this terrorist camp.

The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that the Americans and the Israelis are responsible for terrorism in the world. They have forced the Palestinian Arab people to perform these actions now. He pointed out that what the current Palestinian actions are a reply to what the Israeli aircraft did in Tunis where they slaughtered tens of Palestinians there.

He said that the Israelis have no right to talk about revenge, because this operation in itself is one of revenge for what the Israelis carried out. If the Israelis reply to this action, there would be another reply by the Palestinian people. The Palestinians are completely ready for revenge because they are a people who have been deprived of their land and rights and who are hunted everywhere. Therefore, they are ready for all this until they are recognized and have their own state in Palestine.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that the appearance of the so-called Israel is the worst phenomenon on earth, and the worst phenonenon is the presence of an actor as a ruler of a superpower.

Responding to the American conspiracy, which is aimed against the brother leader of the revolution and the freedom and options of the Libyan Arab people, the leader stressed that these conspiracies do not terrify him or the Libyan Arab people. He said that they will not succeed in their conspiracies because we are a nation and they will not be able to destroy the Arab nation. He stressed that any thought of assassinating a person is naive. Replying to a question about the american military presence in the Mediterranean region, the brother leader declared that this presence will threaten the safety and security of the region and will threaten trade and navigation in this sea. He emphasized the importance of removing the causes of aggression so that peace and security could return to the region.

Regarding the possibility of a conditional meeting between the brother leader and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the brother leader of the revolution declared that he does not fear going to Egypt, but relations with the Egyptian regime have been severed and it is on the black list. If a meeting takes place it will be centered on Egypt abandoning the traitorous stable David accords.

The brother leader of the revolution reiterated the support of the Libyan Arab people for the fraternal Palestinian people. He said: We support the struggle of the Palestinian people because it is a sacred struggle for freedom; American threats will not make us back down on principles and just causes. He added that the Libyan Arab people decided that everything they possess is at the disposal of the Palestinian people. We are not responsible for the

field operations undertaken by the Palestinian fedayeen, otherwise we would have to blame America for all the terrorist and irresponsible operations that violate international law and which are carried out by the Israelis with American weapons in the Middle East and in the world.

Regarding the Egyptian president's charges that Libya was behind the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft to Malta, the brother leader of the revolution has stressed that Husni Mubarak is a defeated man and that he receives orders and says what he is told to say.

Answering a question about why the American Government has called the brother leader of the revolution a terrorist, the leader said: because I want to liberate and unite the Arab nation and I want to combat the American hegemony and imperialism; America does not like this. It wants to colonialize us and I am resisting. As long as America describes the struggle of the Palestinian people as terrorism, it is not surprising that America describes me as a terrorist. In this way we could say that George Washington was a terrorist, Abraham Lincoln was a terroist, Garibaldi and others are terrorists, and all the struggles of the people are terrorism. The brother leader of the revolution declared his firm rejection of reducing the sacred universal cause of the Palestine Arab people and their struggle into one of chasing individuals, be that individual Abu Nidal or anyone else, for there are millions of Abu Nidals among the Palestinians. He said that this is a [word indistinct] of this cause and we totally reject it, and that the world must realize and understand that there are 1 million Abu Nidals among the Palestinian people.

He added that the Americans used to believe that Wadi' Haddad was the only terrorist, but here are the Palestinian people continuing their struggle and you are describing them as terrorists; when Abu Nidal is finished, his like and the likes of Wadi' Haddad will emerge.

The brother leader of the revolution replied to a question on his opinion about how the head of the American Government, Reagan, has described him as the most dangerous man in the world who is seeking to destroy the world and bring on a third world war. He said: There is nobody in this era who is more mad, silly, and unreasonable than Reagan. The one who is leading the world to war is in fact Reagan and the Israelis.

He said that the threat to Libya, Syria, and Iran is driving the world toward war. If aggression is committed against Libya we will consider this the beginning of the end. This means an endless war and then you can say farewell to peace in the Mediterranean; there will be no trade here or U.S. or Israeli civil and military aircraft and ships.

The brother leader has stressed that aggression against Libya means war and Libya will not reply with a limited action but will declare war in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East; this war will not end until either the people of the world or Zionism and imperialism prevail.

At his news conference the brother the leader declared that all people of the Arab nation and those who cherish peace and freedom support the Libyan Arab people. He said that aggression on Libya is considered an aggression against the cause of freedom and those struggling for it everywhere in the world. Aggression against Libya is considered to be a highly dangerous form of playing with fire at this time.

Answering a question on security and peace in the Mediterranean region, the brother leader stressed that peace and security in this region will not come about unless the Jews return to the original homelands from which they came, including Libya. He explained that the Libyan Jews made a big mistake when they left Libya for occupied Palestine.

In his news conference the brother leader of the revolution pointed out that he has implemented a sacred revolution and that he is working toward the liberation of the Arab homeland and its unification, which is a legitimate work. He said: I did not go to colonize America and Europe, but they are the ones who threaten us in our homes.

He said: I would like to see the world living in peace, but this will not occur until they destroy the international base for terrorism, which is Israel and America. He pointed out that the terrorist organizations in the world are the Zionist organizations which occupy Palestine, and that America is the only country in the world which protects terrorism.

He said: We wish that America and Israel would make the mistake of committing an aggression against Libya. He stressed that this would trigger a war that would include the Middle East and the Mediterranean and perhaps the whole world.

He added: I am warning them while they still have a chance to revise their positions.

The brother leader was asked whether President Hafiz al-Asad's meeting with King Husayn had conditions and would there be a meeting between himself and the Egyptian president. He said brother Al-Asad's meeting with King Husayn was a defeat for the policies of capitulation and a return to the line of steadfastness which is adopted by Syria. He said that those who follow the road of capitulation are following a dead-end. Therefore, they returned to the road of steadfastness.

The brother leader referred to the important message that he sent to the leaders of the Iranian revolution. He said that he had stressed the necessity of ending the Gulf war so that the Iranians and the Arabs could address themselves to the liberation of Palestine. If this message is accepted, then there would be very important developments.

The leader talked about the latest Lebanese agreement that has been reached in Damascus. He pointed out that he supports the Syrian efforts in dealing with the Lebanese problem and said that he has confidence in President al-Asad's keenness for the masses of Lebanon and their freedom, security, and peace. This keeness is similar to his keeness for Syria.

The brother leader of the revolution reconfirmed that Libya works for developing itself and for living in peace in the world.

The leader stressed that the Americans who reside in Libya live

a 1,000 times more peacefully and securely than in America.

He said that the Libyan people, who are given weapons training, are responsible for defending themselves and for defending the Palestinian students, experts, and teachers who are in the Jamahiriyah. If they are attacked in Libya, we will chase the Americans in the streets of America and the Israelis in the streets of occupied Palestine.

At the end of his news conference, the brother leader was asked about the relations between the Australian prime minister and Israel. He said that anyone who establishes relations with the Zionist terrorist cannot establish good relations with the Arab nation.

'Any Responsibility' for Rome Attack Denied

AU011950 Rome ANSA in English 1924 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Tripoli, January 1 — Libya's undersecretary for foreign affairs, Daw 'Ali Suwaydan [title as received] has adamantly denied any responsibility on the part of his country in the terrorist attack on the Rome international airport December 27.

He made the denial to the Italian Charge d'Affaires Niccolo Goretti de'Flamini in Tripoli Tuesday.

Suwaydan specially wanted to clarify things after the national news agency JANA referred to the simulatenous attacks on the airports in Rome and Vienna, which killed a total of 18 persons and injured some hundred more, as "heroic acts".

The Libyan Government condemns international terrorism and the killing of innocent victims, Suwaydan said and the JANA reference to heroic acts does not reflect the official position of his government, he added.

Suwaydan was of the opinion, he said that the JANA comment was the personal evaluation of an agency editor who had wanted to underscore the dramatic plight of the Palestinian people.

The undersecretary also rejected any even indirect responsibility on the part of Libya for the Rome airport assault.

Foreign Liaison Statement on U.S., Israeli 'Plot'

LD311413 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has issued a statement about the remarks made by the prime minister of the Zionist entity and those of the official spokesman of the U.S. State Department. The statement reads:

The successive statements made by the symbols of the Zionist entity and the official spokesman of the U.S. State Department unmasked the joint coordination of the U.S.-Zionist aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Having followed the escalation of the information and political campaigns and the military preparations against the Jamahiriyah, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is obliged to explain Libya's attitude toward this campaign:

1. The decision to launch a joint act of aggression against the Jamahiriyah by the American military machine and Israel no longer needs exposition or confirmation. The successive American and Israeli statements affirm their aggressive intentions and their decision to pursue it even more now than at any time past.

2. The U.S. Administration, by its rabid campaign, is trying to increase the participants in aggression against Libya to include those without hostility or conflict with Libya, and whose relations with Libya fall within the framework of a bilateral solution to problems that might arise.

3. The biased imperialist Western information media have rushed openly to embroil the name of the brother commander of the revolution in a statement issued by a news agency which deals in events and news like any other news agency in the world.

4. The Jamahiriyah does not need to define its position toward international terrorism or affirm this position. It denounces and rejects every action that harms the innocent and threatens their lives. It has laws that incriminate and punish such types of action with the maximum and most rigorous penalities.

5. The international public opinion must never forget a pan-Arab legal fact: The issue of the Palestinian people and the international community's disregard for its prompts the Palestinians to adopt the most violent methods.

6. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah is aware of the dimensions of the plot against it and who stands behind it. It affirms it will defend itself and its existence, and will be supported in this by all the peoples and forces, which are targets of the aggressions of Zionism, imperialism, and racism.

If combatting terrorism is the pretext used to jsutify the American-Zionist aggression being hatched against Libya, what can we call the preparation for military aggression against Libya?

U.S. Seen Considering Air Strike on Jamahiriyah

LD012006 Tripoli JANA in English 1940 GMT 1 Jan 86

["Reagan's Consultations" — JANA headline]

[Text] California, Rabi Athani 19, Jan. 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. President held consultations last night, with his State Secretary Shultz, Casper Weinburger his war minister and his advisor on national security affairs, on the feasibility of carrying out a military action against Libya.

U.S. Government's sources announced last night that the U.S. joint chief of staff sent a list of possible U.S. military options to Reagan to use them against whom they described as 'Middle Eastern terrorists'.

The U.S.' sources said that among those options was a U.S. air

strike against Libya.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires Denounces U.S. Threats

LD011950 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 19, Jan. 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY

— Mohammed Jawhary, the charge d'affaires in the Iranian Embassy to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah confirmed the standing of the Iranian revolution with the Libyan Arab people in its facing and confrontation with the U.S.-Zionist threats and provocations.

In an interview with JANA's correspondent today he said: 'Our stance is clear and firm. We stand strongly and solidly in the same line beside the Libyan Arab people against domination and control which the U.S. imperialism tries to impose on the progressive nations'.

The Iranian charge d'affaires added: 'The real terrorism is the one both the U.S. Administration and Zionist enemy practice by their filthy threats to the nations that struggle to accomplish freedom and happiness all over the world'.

Mohammed Jawhary, the Iranian charge d'affaires to Jamahiriyah refuted the biased news circulated by the media about the exodus of Iranian Jews to the occupied Arab lands describing them as 'funny baseless news'.

The charge d'affairs expressed his belief that the sources of such lies are U.S. and Zionist media in an attempt to harm the Iranian revolution and to entrench the Zionists and their entity inside occupied Palestine.

He described the exodus of the Falasha Jews from Sudan, in the era of hireling Numayri to occupied Palestine as a conspiracy aimed at strengthening the grip of Zionists in the occupied land.

Burkina Faso Leader Sends Telegram of Thanks

LD011845 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 19, Jan. 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has received a telegram of thanks and gratitude from Capt. Thomas Sankara, chairman of National Revolutionary Council of Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso.

It reads: Brother Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st Sept. Revolution. On behalf of the Burkinabe people and the National Revolutionary Council and its revolutionary government, I thank you for the highly African stance you have taken in the framework of the conflict experiment between brothers imposed by international imperialism on the two brotherly peoples of Mali and Burkina despite the campaign waged by imperialist press media to make you stop your efforts.

We, on accepting automatically your proposal to hold a ceasefire, have anxious to lessen the legitimate disappointment on your part resulted from the concentrated and coordinated press campaign by the enemies of African peoples. [Sentence as received]My people is grateful to you, for you have displayed your solidarity with the Malian and Burkinabe people to stand in the way of the dirty imperialist plots.

Through this action on your part, you have given an example of wisdom and far-sightedness which history will record immortal with letters of gold. Those who work for dismembering and disperse Africa will be crushed by fury owing to the complete victory you have scored.

Assuring you and the revolutionary Libyan people our anti-imperialism solidarity and our permanent and sincere friendship, either homeland or death — we will triumph. [Sentence as received]

Brotherly yours,
Capt. Thomas Sankara,
Chairman of the National
Revolutionary Council in the
Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso.

Thus, it has been confirmed that despite the prejudiced smear campaign launched by the biased imperialist organs and despite the panic displayed by the shaky imperialist stooges in Africa and in other parts worldwide that aims at wrecking the efforts exerted by the leader of the revolution to terminate the conflict between the two brotherly Malian and Burkinabe peoples, the imperialists have failed in their efforts thanks to the role assumed by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, as leadership [word indistinct] stand, in that it has stood in the way of imperialism which makes every endeavour to erupt hostilities and conflicts in the African Continent aiming at tightening its hold on this continent. The Great Al-Fatih Revolution has managed to bring back peace and strengthen yet again the link between the two brotherly peoples.

The sons of Africa, the honest revolutionaries, and its peoples that have shown their close alliance with the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its revolutionary leadership on the visit paid by the African revolutionary, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to a number of West African countries, this alliance is confirmed by the stance expressed by Capt. Thomas Sankara in the telegram he has sent recently to the leader of the revolution.

MOROCCO

Nationals Not Involved in Rome Airport Attack

LD011353 Rabat MAP in English 1242 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Jan 1 (MAP) — Those who perpetrated the attack against the Rome airport are not Moroccan nationals and the passports they bear have not been issued by Moroccan authorities, precised Moroccan authorized milieuz here [sentence as received].

Following a terrorist act perpetrated against the Italian airport last Dec 25 and investigations by Italian authorities, the media had lavishly reported on the discovery of "Moroccan passports" on those who perpetrated the attack. Moroccan authorities and

the Moroccan Embassy in Rome enquired about "precisions" on these passports from Italian authorities and denounced the passports found as mere forgeries.

SUDAN

Anniversary of Independence Day Observed

Siwar al-Dhahab Makes Speech

GF311850 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Dec (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, delivered an address to the Sudanese nation on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Sudan.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab reviewed the feats of our people and their achievements and the sacrifices of their loyal sons, affirming that these sacrifices for freedom will be the driving force to continue the march.

His excellency greeted some of the members of the Supreme Council of state who attended the ceremony. Among them was Ahmad Khayr, founder of the General Graduates Congress which led the battle for the liberation of Sudan to victory.

He announced that the Transitional Military Council has decided to establish a record of honor to include all the strugglers who helped to achieve the freedom and independence of the country.

During the ceremony, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab reviewed the feats of the Sudanese people in the struggle to achieve liberty and independence. He referred to the responsiveness to the Mahdi's revolution which broke out under the leadership of Sa'd Zaghlul. His excellency hailed the White Banner Society and the 1924 revolution and its leaders.

He reviewed the role of the Sudanese troops and their struggle. He also hailed the role played by the graduates congress. He hailed the struggle of the workers, farmers, and Sudanese women.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab hailed the citizens who laid the foundations of Sudan's unity at the Juba conference in 1947. He also hailed the 23 July revolution in Egypt and its leaders for their recognition of self-determination for the Sudanese people. This paved the way for the conclusion of the Sudan treaty in February 1953.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab greeted the two spiritual leaders 'Ali al-Mirghani and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi who patronized the national movement, independence, and freedom. He also greeted the efforts of Isma'il al-Azhari who raised the flag of Sudan and the efforts of Muhammad Mahjub.

He said that the civil administration in Sudan before independence represented an example of efficiency, honesty, and rapid action. He pointed out that the citizens who took over the responsibility after independence managed to perform their duties with the same efficiency and reputation. His excellency greeted the judiciary organs, Khartoum University and other universities, the Armed Forces and the other regular forces, and the civil service. He urged further efforts to serve Sudan and to express loyalty to it.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that independence, the 30th anniversary of which we are celebrating, will have no significance if we do not improve the life of our people and if we do not work for the progress and dignity of our nation. He added: We are required to follow the steps of those heroes and to continue the march. He called for uniting ranks and objectives and for brushing aside differences. He pointed out that we must increase efforts and production and rise to the level of national responsibility. He said: We should again prove to the whole world that we are active and wise people who deserve freedom and democracy.

Daf'allah Addresses Nation

JN011009 Khartoum SUNA in English 0957 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum Jan 1 (SUNA) Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah hailed the Sudanese people struggle and the generations that dedicated their life till Sudan achieved its independence on the first of Jan 1956. In a statement he gave yesterday on 30th anniversary of independence day Daf'allah urged Sudanese people to exert more efforts to attain the economic independence of the country.

Sudan celebration of the independence day coincides with the victory of April 6 popular revolution that ousted Numayri dictatorship Daf'allah added.

119 Prisoners Released

JN011131 Kharotum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jan (SUNA) — On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Sudan's independence day, 119 prisoners were released from various prisons in Sudan yesterday. The newspaper *AL-AYYAM* published here this morning said that Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab made a decision in this regard in accordance with recommendations from prison authorities.

SPLA's John Garang Speaks on National Day

EA011848 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Independence day statement by Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, delivered to the Sudanese people on 1 January, place not given — recorded]

[Text] Dear countrymen, I salute you today, when you are celebrating the nominal independence of the Sudan, our beloved country, from British colonialism. This day cannot pass without the leadership of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, and the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, saying congratulations to you and without presenting to you its stand in

an unambiguous manner on the current political developments in the Sudan.

Fellow countrymen, I begin by congratulating the heroic Sudanese masses, who managed to forecefully drive out the British imperialists on 1 January 1956. And I also salute with great respect and admiration our heroes who fell in the process of the struggle to achieve this independence we are celebrating today. Those heroes paid with their lives for this independence, thinking that the independence would bring peace, equality, development, and a bright future for all the Sudan, a great country that has greater potential than any other country in Africa and the world at large.

But, alas, 30 years have passed since we achieved our independence. But what has been our lot? Before we disperse after this celebration, let us have a brief account and evaluation of those 30 years.

Fellow countrymen, sectarianism, parochialism, and narrow-mindedness dominated the political scene of our country for the past 30 years. Some cliques in Khartoum thought that they were the legitimate inheritors to rule and misrule the Sudan after the British colonialists. These cliques in their struggle for power sometimes allied with one another and at other times conspired against each other. And because of the naive political struggle the army intervened many times to establish terrible military dictatorships in the political history of the Sudan.

These alignments and conspiracies are still prominent on the Sudanese political scene today. The hegemony of these cliques in Khartoum on the political helm of affairs led to the current political and economic degradation. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, and the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, was a logical and necessary development from the political hegemony, economic imbalance, and general socioeconomic crisis and shall continue to be, until this crisis situation is finally resolved correctly and finally.

Dear countrymen, in our evaluation and analysis the past 30 years of our independence have been very negative indeed and a loss to the whole nation. And because of the political hegemony of the small minority cliques in Khartoum and because of the economic imbalance and crisis, many of us have been forced to take up arms as a way of bringing about justice, equality, and progress in the Sudan. And this has made our beloved country bleed for many years. It will continue to bleed more, until the minority small cliques in Khartoum come to their senses, whether this is Numayri, Siwar al-Dhahab or any other sectarian regime that follows in the future.

I take this oportunity to congratulate the SPLM-SPLA political high command and all the units of the SPLA 104/105, Jamus, Tiger, Timsah, Jarad and (Mor Mor) Battalions for their heroism and sacrifices in the field that have brought these political changes and that will continue to bring these political changes. In our common struggle against Numayri, our main objective was to uproot the whole regime and release our people from Numayri and his lackeys, but out of opposition to the Sudanese masses, the generals who were aides of Numayri's stepped in and stole the people's power. We immediately warned against the stepping in of the generals and asked the generals to hand over power to the people in 7 days time. We would not have still been in the bush fighting if the generals had positively responded to our call and handed over power to the people at that time.

Dear countrymen, the generals have made a lot of fuss about dialogue and negotiations after they had entrenched their position in power, but we would like again to make our stand very clear. We sent a letter to the prime minister, Dr Jazuli Daf'allah, in which we put forward five conditions for any serious and meaningful dialogue with the system in Khartoum. I shall here again discuss the five conditions which were forwarded for any dialogue or talks to take place.

1. We asked the TMC [Transitional Military Council] to cancel the September [1983] laws. This is because we cannot conduct any talks under the auspices of Numayri's laws. The TMC gave itself the right to abolish some of the Numayri laws and decrees and retained some of them, but the Naumayri laws cannot continue after Numayri, the man, has been ousted by the masses. The September laws should have gone with Numayri because they were the center and core of the Numayri regime.

Second condition: We also asked the political forces to hold a national conference in which we discuss the national problems of the Sudan, not the so-called southern problem. This is because we are a national movement fighting to finally bring a solution to the problem of the central government in Khartoum and to permanently solve the nationality, the religious, the economic, and other major national problems of the Sudan.

3. We also ask the TMC and Council of Ministers to resign. This cannot of course take place before the national conference because there must be a government to run the affairs at any time in a given country. But we want a commitment from them from the TMC and the Council of Ministers to hand over power immediately to any government of national unity and reconciliation which will be agreed upon during the national conference.

4. We also ask the TMC to lift the state of emergency because we can never talk or negotiate or even hold elections while the state of emergency is going on.

5. We also ask the TMC to cancel all the political and military defense pacts with foreign countries. This is because we believe that these defense arrangements that involve the integrity and sovereignty of the Sudan should only be decided by the Sudanese people and not by individuals.

Fellow countrymen, these were the conditions which we put forward to be discussed by the national alliance for the national salvation but the TMC and the Council of Ministers turned down all the points and started to work for political isolation of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army, SPLA. As you have heard from the TMC, they say that the national conference which was our suggestion in the first place will go on with or without the SPLA, that the elections will go on with or without the SPLA.

The TMC has therefore determined that the year 1986 will be a year of war, not of peace and we are ready for war just as we are

ready for peace. They know this, everyone knows it but everyone pretends that the SPLA can be isolated. This is irresponsible of the TMC and the TMC is and will be responsible for the continuation of the war.

Fellow countrymen, in spite of the political maneuvers and the obstacles being placed in the way of the dialogue by the TMC and that by refusing an SPLA military peace detachment to guard and protect our delegation to Khartoum and by making unnecessary and provocative pronouncements that the constitutional conference could be held without the SPLM and SPLA — this is in addition to their numerous violations of the cease-fire — we in the SPLA-SPLM, we are still ready to meet a delegation from the national alliance for the national salvation in a neutral territory and any delegations from any political parties in the country in order to discuss our national issues. This is because we cannot go to Khartoum without this detachment as we have indicated in our letter to the national alliance for the national salvation of 4 November 1985, something which the TMC immediately rejected though the letter was not addressed to them.

Fellow countrymen, I end by wishing you and our beloved country unity, equality, progress for all without taking anybody for granted. I would have liked to promise you peace for 1986 but instead the TMC has promised you war. The struggle, therefore, continues and the SPLM-SPLA will always be with the Sudanese masses movement. Thank you very much and the best of wishes in the hard struggle ahead and we shall fight together.

Attempts To Reconcile Egypt, Libya Underway

JN311059 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 31 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC) Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak are currently holding direct and continuous contacts on the reconciliation conference between Egypt and Libya beside consultation on current issues and bilateral relations.

The Egyptian diplomats here said they were expecting Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab to leave for Cairo following his forthcoming visit to Libya. Egypt has hailed Sudan initiatives to reconcile the two Arab countries.

Egyptian ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharafah was quoted by the daily *AL-AYYAM* newspaper published here today as praising Sudan's effort to clear the atmosphere adding that Egypt did not stipulate a prior precondition and at the same time it refuses preconditions from the third side.

Siwar al-Dhahab's expected visit to Cairo depends on the outcome of his talks in Tripoli and to response of the Libyan to dialogue, Musharafah said.

He added that Egypt always sought the achievement of Arab reconciliation and solving peacefully the Arab dispute.

It is a high time for Arabs to solve their current issues especially the Palestinian question and the Iraqi-Iranian war, Musharafah said.

Egyptian President Mubarak had previously expressed keenness to meet the Libyan president in Cairo or elsewhere, Musharafah added.

New Finance Minister's Appointment Approved

JN011445 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Telext] Khartoum, 1 Jan (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab has approved the appointment of Dr Sayyid Ahmad Tayfur 'Uthman as minister of finance and economic planning on the basis of Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah's recommendation. SUNA adds that Dr Tayfur is a specialist in economics and recently worked for an Arab economic institution in Khartoum.

It is to be noted that the position of finance minister became vacant recently as a result of 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid's resignation over differences with the Cabinet regarding the economic situation. The task of running the ministry was entrusted to Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid, minister of trade, cooperation, and supply.

Industrial Sector Employees To Strike 8 Jan

JN021007 Khartoum SUNA in English 0931 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 2 SUNA — General trade unions, executive bureaus, and the Trade Unions Federation of Employees, Engineers, Technicians and the Drivers of industrial public sector will next Wednesday Jan. 8 state a three-day strike protesting the disapproval of their new hierarchal salary structure application and the industrial sector regulations concerning the working conditions.

They considered the period beginning from Dec. 23 to Jan. 7 as a grace period for their demands to be met or they will proceed with their strike.

SPLA Leader Talks With Communist Party Leader

EA011906 [Clandestine] Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement leadership headed by Colonel John Garang de Mabior, commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, had a meeting with Mr Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, secretary general of the Sudan Communist Party. Radio SPLA has learned that the meeting was characterized by frank and serious discussions of the issues facing the country. The two sides agreed on the following matters of principle:

1. Preservation of Sudan's unity, independence, national sovereignty and need to shed racist and separatist sentiments and religious fanaticism, besides adherence to the principle of nonalignment in Sudan's foreign policy and the support of all the world's oppressed masses and, notably, the people of Namibia, South Africa, and Palestine.

2. Commitment to the goals of the popular uprising, these being the elimination of one-man rule, the liquidation of all its institutions and symbols, in addition to guaranteeing basic rights and democratic freedoms for the Sudanese masses through the repeal of all the laws and legislations of the May system, chief among which are the September 1983 laws.

3. The need to continue the process of dialogue in order to bring closer to one another views of the SPLA-SPLM and those held by all the other political forces of Sudan on the solution of national problems in the context of a democratic, independent, sovereign Sudan.

When Mr Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud presented the Sudanese Communist Party's proposal that it was important for the SPLA-SPLM to take part in the preparations for the national conference itself, the SPLA leadership responded saying that:

1. The SPLA-SPLM Political-Military High Command was the first to take the initiative of calling for a national conference as far back as 22 March 1985, before Numayri's fall and that this call was renewed on 26 and 27 May 1985 following the popular uprising.

2. The SPLA-SPLM Political-Military High Command thinks that the conditions essential to the success of the national conference comprise the following:

A. That the subject matter and aim of such a conference be discussion of the problems relating to the future system of rule in Sudan and not the so-called problem of the southern Sudan.

B. The lifting of the state of emergency.

C. Repeal of the September laws and abrogation of the defense agreement signed by Numayri in addition to the military protocol ratified by the current minister of defence.

The SPLA-SPLM Political-Military High Command is of the conviction that the aforementioned conditions are capable of realising the success of the national conference, the success which, in turn, opens the door wide open to the cessation of bloodletting among the Sudanese people, thereby ushering in bright prospects for a new Sudan that shall witness prosperity through a balanced economic development and a healthy political environment.

TUNISIA

Libya Reportedly 'Thinking About' Compensation

LD011859 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis 1 Jan (KUNA) — The Tunisian weekly opposition newspaper *AL-RAI*, in its issue to be published on Friday here, quotes what it describes as informed sources and says that "it is likely that a meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Libyan leader Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi will take place in the near future at the common border of the two countries."

The paper also quoted these unnamed sources as saying: "Libya is thinking about compensating Tunisia for the damage caused by the Libyan side in failing to implement the trade agreements concluded with Tunisia."

Former UGTT Leader Receives Prison Sentence

NC011642 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, Jan 1 (AFP) — The former secretary-general of Tunisia's largest trade union, Habib Achour, has been sentenced to one year in prison for breaking into a fishing cooperative in the city of Sfax which his union was allegedly trying to take over, sources close to his family said today.

Mr. Achour, who was put under house arrest last November and replaced at the head of the Union General des Travailleurs Tunisiens (UGTT) earlier last month, was sentenced late yesterday along with 16 co-defendants by a court in Sfax, 250 kilometers (155 miles) south of the capital.

The sources said Mr. Achour, 73, was jailed in Sfax immediately after yesterday's hearing, which was closed to the public. The other accused, who included the union's Sfax regional secretary Mohamed Chaabene, were sentenced to six months in prison. Some of the sentences were suspended.

The defendants were accused of illegally entering the offices of the Sfax fishermen's cooperative in 1982 during a dispute for control of the organization.

Mr. Achour, who had headed the UGTT since 1970, said the action was taken in conjunction with cooperative members, whom he said were in favor of remaining a part of the UGTT.

His conviction came after months of tension between the government and the UGTT over national wage disputes. Dissension within the UGTT over Mr. Achour's leadership led to a rebellion by rival union leaders supported by the government which climaxed with his being put under house arrest in November and being replaced at the head of the union in early December by Saddok Allouche.

Mr. Achour was jailed for 18 months along with a large number of other UGTT leaders after food riots and clashes between trade unionists and police in Tunis in January 1978 which left more than 50 people dead.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Hands Over Stranded Frenchmen to Official

LD311751 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The Liberated Territories; 31 Dec (APS) — Mr (Laurence Gauchy) and [name indistinct], whose sailboat was stranded on the evening of 12 December 160 km north of [word indistinct], were handed to Mr (Andre Robert Denis), the French Government representative and an attache at the French Consulate in Algeria.

These two Frenchmen were handed over this morning to the

French official in the liberated territories of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic].

The men were stranded for days on the Saharan coast as a result of a navigational error while sailing to E-N-Ouadibou in north Mauritania. On their meeting with the Saharan Popular Liberation Army (Laurence Gauchy) said: We were amazed when we saw armed men.

The two Frenchmen noted that the French press occasionally mentions Western Sahara, but that they do not know much about Polisario.

The two Frenchmen expressed their satisfaction with the humanitarian stance adopted by the Saharan fighters. They showed understanding of the inadequacy of information on the Saharan issue in their country and on the reality of the Saharan people and their struggle for independence. The warm reception accorded them by the Saharan people comforted them when they found themselves in a country in a state of war.

The Polisario has addressed several appeals to governments and individuals to avoid entering the SDAR territories, because the unliberated territories are considered a zone of the war against the Moroccan invaders.

This appeal was renewed recently during the Sixth Polisario Congress.

The Saharan officials hold the governments concerned responsible for this situation because they do not inform their subjects about the dangers.

Moroccan Soldiers Defect to Liberation Army

LD020022 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The Western Sahara — SDAR Radio has announced that five soldiers and NCO's from the Moroccan Royal Army recently joined the Saharan People's Liberation Army. They said that many cases of desertion have been noted among the units of the Royal Moroccan Army because of the deterioration of morale in the Moroccan Army and because they do not believe in the aims of this aggressive war being waged against the Saharan people. They also stressed that stationing the Moroccan units behind the walls means they live in total isolation and are immobile. They are also a clear target for attacks by the Saharan people's liberation forces which enjoy freedom of movement and choose the time for attacks on the Moroccan garrisons.

3 More Desert

LD021131 Algiers Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Excerpt] In the Western Sahara, the morale of Moroccan troops appears to be very low at the moment, judging by the frequency and large number of desertions. Another three Moroccan soldiers deserted their units in the past 24 hours. In the past 2 weeks alone, a total of nine soldiers have left their army to join the ranks of the Polisario Front.

UGANDA

Government Accuses NRA of Violating Agreement

EA312216 Dakar PANA in English 1050 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Kampala, 31 Dec (UNA/PANA) — The Uganda Government has accused the National Resistance Army, NRA, for violating the peace accord they signed in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, two weeks ago.

A government spokesman said in a statement over Radio Uganda last night that the government had moved swiftly to implement the accord, while the NRA embarked on provocative pronouncements and activities. "There are a number of implementation measures which should have been taken by the NRA immediately after the signing of the agreement, but no action has been taken by the NRA to this day", the spokesman added.

The spokesman said measures crucial to the implementation of the agreement include opening of all roads, cessation of hostilities, feeding of soldiers behind cease-fire lines, making work of the reconnaissance team possible and making arrangements for the first meeting of a fully constituted Military Council, which includes NRA members.

The spokesman noted with regret that the NRA has done nothing to quicken the peace process in Uganda. Said the spokesman, "contrary to Article 1 (a) of the agreement, which provides for the complete and immediate cessation of all hostilities, the NRA last week launched new offensives against government forces".

On 20 December 1985, the spokesman added, a force of about 800 NRA men attacked government forces at Kabasanda on Kampala-Masaka road and planted mines at Kazwama near Nakasongola, about 100 miles north of Kampala. "The mines hit a civilian bus, killing and wounding many possengers", the spokesman said. On 20 December 1985 the NRA attacked government forces guarding Waki bridge near Masindi town, in north-western Uganda and the casualties were serious.

Between 21 and 23 December 1985 the NRA moved their forces beyond the cease-fire line towards Mbarara, 160 miles south-west of Kampala, digging trenches around government army barracks. "In spite of protests from government forces at Mbarara, the NRA have continued to occupy and surround the area around the barracks", the spokesman said.

The NRA was further accused of preventing the government from supplying food and other provisions to its forces in Mbarara town and making it difficult for the reconnaissance team from Kenya to begin their work. The Kenyan reconnaissance team arrived in Kampala on 22 December 1985 to carry out a preliminary survey before the monitoring/observer force comes to Uganda to supervise the demobilising of the different guerrilla groups in Uganda, including the existing National Army.

The Kenyan team have not begun their work "because they have so far received no report from NRA commanders, as provided in the agreement".

"In spite of repeated requests from the head of state, General Tito Okello, the NRA have not yet nominated their representatives to the Military Council, and no reasons have been given by the NRA for this delay", the spokesman said.

In addition to NRA's failure to implement the already-mentioned measures, "it is very disturbing to note that the NRA have continued to wage an open propaganda war against the government from outside the country". Such hostile propaganda, the spokesman added, undermines the spirit of working together for peace.

The spokesman appealed to the NRA to begin fulfilling the agreement, saying "for its part government would continue to work in the spirit of peace and unity for the speedy implementation of the agreement signed in Nairobi on 17 December 1985.

NRM Official Criticizes Defense Minister Promotion

EA312228 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Kampala, 31 Dec (SUNA) — The Ugandan Government and the opposition Ugandan Resistance Movement have exchanged accusations.

In another development, an official of the Ugandan Resistance Movement [NRM] has accused the ruling Ugandan Military Council of violating Article 4 of the peace accord signed by the two sides. He said the decision by General Tito Okello, chairman of the ruling Military Council in Uganda, to promote Colonel Wilson Toko, the defense minister, to the rank of brigadier is an open violation of the accord and a move which the movement considers null and void. The official expressed his astonishment at this promotion, saying that he does not know what force Toko will be working with, inasmuch as the new National Army has not yet been constituted. So, the post held by Toko will be reviewed.

In another development, the Tanzanian unit of the joint international observer force has arrived in Kampala to participate in the committee supervising the cease-fire, comprising Kenya, Tanzania, and representatives of the five Ugandan resistance movements and the ruling Military Council.

BURKINA FASO

Libya's Al-Turayki Meets with Sankara; Comments

AB010250 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, the Libyan foreign affairs minister, was received in audience late this morning by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso. After the audience, the Libyan diplomat spoke to the press:

[Begin Al-Turayki recording] I went to see the head of state — this is not the second time, maybe this is the fourth or fifth time (?within the framework of the events) — to say goodbye after completing my mission with success. On behalf of the delegation accompanying me and myself, I thank President Thomas Sankara and his colleagues, as well as the Burkinabe people for their understanding and their cooperation, because, in fact, they have realized that that war was bad for the Malian and Burkinabe peoples. We have to thank the two countries and the two leaders for accepting the Libyan mediation and the (?cease-fire). I am of the view that the fact that they have accepted to put an end to that war is a victory for all of us and for Africa. Africa has many problems to deal with, the underdevelopment problem [words indistinct]. I think that this courageous decision by President Thomas Sankara and his colleagues only strengthens the revolutionary regime that is our friend and our ally. We also want to tell you, the brotherly Burkinabe people, that the Libyans are with you and remain with you and that we will do our best to help you. (?We have made intensive efforts) by multiplying contacts with Presidents Moussa Traore and Thomas Sankara to stop the war. It is in this vein that I have been dispatched here and now, as we are about to leave Ouagadougou, I am confident in the future and I can say that our mission has been completely successful thanks to the cooperation of the two countries and of the two heads of state. I am aware of the various difficulties we met during these days of negotiations but I think that the positive result we achieved is encouraging. I think that if the Libyans and the Nigerians are there (?for a solution to the Burkina-Mali problem), it is because they feel affected by the problem. The Libyans and the Nigerians have not imposed their presence, it was up to the two brotherly people and the two leaders to accept the Libyan and Nigerian mediation. [Passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Criticizes Ivory Coast

AB011330 Paris AFP in French 1255 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, 1 Jan (AFP) — 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan foreign affairs minister, said in Ouagadougou Tuesday that the Ivory Coast is not the master of the West African subregion to reject the presence of Libyan observers in the disputed zone between Mali and Burkina Faso. The Libyan minister, who had just been received in audience by the Burkinabe head of state Thomas Sankara, was responding to questions from reporters on the presence of Libyan and Nigerian troops in the disputed zone between Mali and Burkina Faso, provided for by the first cease-fire agreement concluded Monday between the two countries through the mediation of Tripoli and Lagos.

The other cease-fire proposal also accepted by the two sides within the framework of the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD), excludes the presence of Libyan troops in the field.

According to Al-Turayki, it is the Malian and Burkinabe people and their leaders who accepted the presence of Libyan and Nigerian troops. As for Ivory Coast, it is not the master of the subregion to claim to prevent Libya from showing solidarity with the Malian and Burkinabe peoples, he stated.

"I think the Malian and Burkinabe peoples have more confidence in Libya than in the Ivory Coast," added Libyan diplomat, who asserted that his country did not impose the presence of its observers on the two parties in conflict. "Libya was requested to provide troops for the maintenance of peace and we were ready to help these peoples to solve their problem," he said.

Libya in Peace Force

AB011900 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, Jan 1 (AFP) — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam Al-Turayki has maintained that Libyan troops will participate in peace-keeping activities along the Mali-Burkina Faso border despite opposition from neighboring states.

Mr al-Turayki told reporters after meeting here yesterday with Burkina leader Captain Thomas Sankara that a cease-fire accord signed by both Capt Sankara and Malian President Moussa Traore provided for Libyan and Nigerian soldiers to participate in a truce monitoring force.

Security Minister Calls for Protection of Malians

AB311335 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Comrade Minister of Territorial Administration and Security: At a time when the National Council of the Revolution and its officials are maintaining serenity and protecting the Malian people in spite of their treacherous and barbarous attack on us, I call once more on our comrade high commissioners, prefects, leaders of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, and the police to obey my instructions by ensuring that Malian nationals living in Burkina Faso are not victims of any form of reprisals. Our guests must not be made to bear the consequences of the actions of the leaders of their country of origin. In order to facilitate the duties of the authorities, I call on resident Malians to remain in their houses until the situation is brought totally under control. Fatherland or death, we will win!

Sankara Receives ICO Official for Talks

AB312040 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] This afternoon, Comrade Thomas Sankara received Mamadou (?Bobo) Balde, the director of the Political Affairs Department at the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], who brought a message from the secretary general of the organization to the comrade president of Burkina Faso.

Sankara Receives OAU's Ide Oumarou 1 Jan

AB012035 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sanakra, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, this afternoon received in audience OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou. After the audience, Mr Oumarou stated that the year that has just ended was a particularly difficult one for Africa due to the drought, famine, and especially economic problems. He then expressed the hope that 1986 mark a new starting point for our continent and particularly for the people of Burkina Faso. Let us listen to the OAU secretary general tell us about the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin Oumarou recording] My presence here conerns the situation that recently prevailed between Mali and Burkina Faso. I have just come from Bamako where I accomplished the same mission of expressing the extent to which Africa and the OAU have been touched by the news of the clashes that took place between these two brotherly, neighboring countries and also to express our great relief at the announcment of the cease-fire that marked the end of the hostilities. It is within this context that I have come here. I am here to express to President Sankara the compliments of our organization and also of the current chairman of the Secretariat for the wisdom with which he accepted the various mediation efforts that led to the proclmation of the cease-fire. This shows the extent to which the OAU supports the efforts made by the states of the region, particularly by the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement in order to restore lasting calm between the neighboring countries of Burkina Faso and Mali. Wounds have been opened and our wish is that the year that has just ended should pass away forever with the misunderstandings at the origin of the conflict we deplore so much. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Comments on War, Departs for Paris

AB011140 Paris AFP in French 1105 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 1 Jan (AFP) — The 6-day war between Mali and Burkina Faso is in reality an "attempt to destabilize" Captain Thomas Sankara's revolutionary regime and has nothing to do with a border conflict, Basile Guissou, Burkinabe minister of foreign affairs said Wednesday in Dakar in a statement to AFP.

But "this attempt to overthrow the revolution has failed," the minister, in Dakar to deliver a message from Capt Sankara to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the OAU, added.

"When about 100 tanks are launched along 1,160 km of border for a disputed zone of 160 km, it is clear that it is no longer a quarrel over a strip of land," the Burkinabe minister said. Mr Guissou also reaffirmed that "some foreigners, notably whites," were seen at the command of some Malian tanks. He did not specify which country he was referring to by these allegations.

Burkina Faso's response to these "destabilization attempts" was a "people's war." In Burkina Faso, there are 7 million soldiers," the minister concluded.

Mr Guissou left Dakar the night of Tuesday-Wednesday for Paris.

GHANA

Rawlings Addresses Anniversary Military Parade

AB311836 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpt] A massive military parade was held at the Independence Square in Accra today to mark the fourth anniversary of the December 31st revolution. The chairman's [of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC] arrival at the parade ground was heralded with a fanfare by trumpeters of the police force, and followed immediately with the national anthem. The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, reviewed the parade,which was attended by other members of the PNDC. Dressed in a camouflage military uniform, the chairman inspected the parade flanked by the Force Commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, and the inspector general of police, Mr Samuel Seth Omane.

Addressing the parade, the chairman advised Ghanaians to redouble their efforts in the coming year to achieve improved lviing standards for all. He said within the past four years since the PNDC came to power, it has laid a solid foundation for the building of a sound national economy. Flt Lt Rawlings, however, made it clear that there are a lot of problems to be overcome before this can be achieved. He emphasized that some of the problems have been imposed by our external enemies through the connivance of some unpatriotic citizens who allow themselves to be used as tools. Flt Lt Rawlings remarked that the millions of dollars being used by our detractors to destabilize the country can adequately help the nation in her economic recovery effort. He called for an effective mobilization and harnessing of the country's human and material resources to enable the nation to forge ahead in the reconstruction effort.

He advised the servicemen to be disciplined and dedicated, and have a sense of alertness for the stability of the country. Touching on the perforce of the PNDC, Flt Lt Rawlings remarked that only the uncharitable will deny that some modest achievements have been made since the last anniversary celebrations. He said good growth rates are being consistently recorded, and this year, the nation has commended in particular the efforts of farmers in

making those achievements possible. Similar parades were held in the regional and district capitals.

Burkinabe Delegation Arrives for Celebration

AB311746 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] A six-member Burkinabe delegation led by Captain Souley Mohamed [name as heard], a member of the National Revolutionary Council [as heard] and Mrs Mariame Sankara, wife of the leader, Captain Thomas Sankara, has arrived in Accra to take part in the fourth anniversary celebrations.

Capt Mohamed told newsmen that the delegation's participation in the celebrations is a further testimony of the strong bonds of solidarity existing between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

On the current war between Burkina Faso and Mali, Capt Mohamed said the cease-fire agreed upon by the two countries is still holding, and efforts are being made to get a negotiated settlement of the border dispute.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Meets OAU Secretary General

AB311742 Paris AFP in French 1532 GMT 31 Dec 85

["OAU Secretary General Received by Ivorian President" -- AFP headline]

[Text] [Words indistinct] received on Tuesday in Abidjan by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, it was learned from official sources. Their talks centered on the five-day conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali and the implementation of the cease-fire accepted by the two warring sides on the basis of the peace proposals drawn up by ANAD (Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement.)

Parallel to the OAU efforts to try and resolve the conflict, Ivory Coast, upon the direct initiative of President Houphouet-Boigny, has sent a good offices mission in order to ensure that both sides accept the draft cease-fire of the seven member-countries of ANAD and Benin.

MALI

General Traore Remarks on Border Conflict

AB010140 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2230 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The head of state addressed the nation this evening on the eve of the new year. In his message, the head of state, General Moussa Traore, analyzed the political, economic, and sociocultural situation prevailing in the country and called on the entire nation to concentrate all its efforts on the main priority programs of development of our country. These programs will center on self-sufficiency in food, fight against desert encroachment, water supply, increase in proudciton, and dvelopment of employment. President Moussa Traore said that none of these objectives could be achieved without the country being aware of the challenges to be met and the objectives to be achieved. Facing these challenges, the head of state continued, the party must better its efficiency and give an assurance on the solution of the country's problems, stimulate the Malian people's desire for a job well done, and develop within each of us the sense of safeguarding the national interest.

Before recalling these main objectives of development, General Moussa Traore referred to the serious ordeals the country suffered from in the last days of the year 1985.

[Begin Traore recording] Fellow Malains, the end of the year 1985 was marked by serious ordeals that will henceforth enter our national hsitory. That is the armed conflcit which — we should express some satisfaction with this — ended within a brief period. Indeed, Mali and the rest of the world, notably, the countries of the subregion, saw with great concern, the progressive deterioration of the relations between our country and Burkina Faso and which led to an armed conflcit between our two countries. It is with much pain that that I have to metnion the memory of this regrettable conflict. Indeed, I have in my possession the outcome of the constant and multiple efforts that proved fruitful, made by the party and the Government of Mali, the African heads of state, and many friends of our country and of Burkina Faso. All these efforts were made to put an end to the increasing deterioration of the relations between the two countries, a deterioration that was forseeable but was up to now avoidable.

This conflict, which for a moment had distracted us from our constant efforts in favor of development, is also the result of constant attacks against the traditional values of the Malian people. The Malian and Burkinabe peoples are brotherly peoples which have always been linked by historical and geographical bonds. I call on the brotherly people of Burkina Faso to hold out their hand to the Malian people and quickly heal their injuries caused by this conflict. Our party, the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], and myself are reminding you that there has never been and there will never be any sort of covetousness over a piece of the territory of a brotherly and neighboring country.

We give you an assurance here of our sincere desire and our willingness to finally remove this said page from our common hisotry in the best interest of our peoples and of all the African peoples.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the entire Malian nation, our party and government as well as on my behalf for the African action made by all the heads of the subregion and other African heads of state, and also for the diplomatic action initiated by heads of state from the rest of the world, friends of the Malian and Burkinabe peoples. What they did enabled the countries concerned to put an end to this painful conflcit we jsut suffered from. This is also an opportunity for me to express on bhealf of our party the congratulations of the entire nation to all the sons of our country, especially to the soldiers of our brave national armed forces. Despite the seriousness of the

events, despite the economic problems we are facing, the nation remains one and united, rediscovering the historical qualities of a serene nation and conscious of its action.

I would like to praise the soldiers of our national Army on your behalf and render them homage for the sacred mission they just fulfilled with honor, loyalty, and dignity. In memory of compatriots, civilians as well as military, whod ied honorably atthe battlefront, I express here our eternal gratitude. May their sacrifice sustain our efforts, our commitment, and our determination for the big (?fight) our people will wage and win — that of economic and sociocultural development. It is this essential battle that our party has fought all the year long. [Words indistinct] revived democratic organizations, the National Union of Malian Women, the National Union of Malian Youth, and the Malian National Union of Workers.

Fellow Malians, the year 1985 was marked on political level, by the outcome of the deliberations of the second ordinary congress of the UDPM which made important decisions that will enable the Malian people to control the essential phases of its socioeconomic development. The planning of a true food strategy, based on self-sufficency in food, the setting up of a policy to fight against drought and desert encroachment, and to free our country from its land-locked state, externally and internally, parallel with a policy of aid to needy populations, notably the main tasks assigned to all the militants and the Malian people during the last congress. [end recording]

[Words indistinct] the real concerns of the Malian people have nothing in common with the fratricidal war imposed on us. To share the sorrows and pains of the victims of this war, President Moussa Traore, minister of national defense, and his wife, this afternoon paid a visit to the soldiers that were wounded at the front. The seven wounded troops held a frank discussion with the head of state on the heroism and the determination of our Armed Forces for the defense of the territorial integrity. Gen Moussa Taore was not suprised with the good conduct of our Armed Forces because, he said, they could not have failed in their duty. Listen to President Moussa Traore as he talked to our reporter (Tona Mathieu Kone):

[Begin Traore recording] [Words indistinct] because they believe that if they were to start all over again, they would be prepared to do it again. Now that the war is over, what I deplore is that these soldiers were wounded while one was killed. All our gratitude should go to them. The entire nation will take part in treating them. This is to say that the Malian soldiers are aware of the cause for which they are fighting. They know that the national territory was occupied, they know that for along time [words indistinct] by the press in the subregion for international security. [end recording]

Traore Receives Greetings; Comments on Conflict

AB311635 [Editorial Report] Bamako Domestic Service in French at 0900 GMT on 31 December begins carrying live the ceremony held at the Presidential Palace during which the traditional New Year wishes are presented by members of the constituted bodies to the head of state. The ceremony begins with the wishes of the administrative and judicial secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the ruling Democratic Union of Malian People.

In his reply to the wishes, President Moussa Traore hoped God would hear his prayers and "bring peace, prosperity, and well being to our country. Peace is what Mali has always hoped for and sought within the country, with our neighbors, in Africa, and in the whole world. We have done everything to preserve this peace with the brotherly and neighbors of Burkina Faso. To acts of provocations, we have always responded with pateince and unreserved moderation."

At 0955, the Mauritanian ambassador to Mali, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps of Mali, on behalf of the diplomatic and consular corps, presented his wishes.

In his reply, President Traore pointed out that the diplomatic corps has been largely informed about the "genesis of the conflict". Continuing, he added: "I would simply like to tell you that this conflict was imposed on us. It was only after exploring all the channels of dialogue and wisdom that Mali was made to take measures to restore peace and security of persons and property within the premises of our borders. We in Mali are convinced that this conflict is essentially aimed at destabilizing our subregion and creating a pocket of tension which will only benefit enemies of Africa. This can only compromise the future of our continent, which has chosen to resolutely transform the living conditions of our working masses, to fight against drought and desert encroachment." He goes on to appeal to African states to continue the struggle for the total liberation of Africa, especially Namibia and South Africa. He concluded his reply to the representative of the diplomatic corps by emphasizing that "Mali has no expansionist desire, no territorial ambition on any country whatsoever. Mali only aspires to peace and fraternity with all the peoples of the subregion." President Traore ended by thanking all the countries and bodies that have exerted efforts for the return of peace.

At 1008, Colonel Mamadou Sanogo presented the wishes of the army. He said: "For the cadres and personnel of the armed forces — whsoe mission is to ensure the defense and integrity of the national territory and to protect our republican institutions — the often reaffirmed determination by our country's political authorities to continue the efforts undertaken to maintain our military potentials in an operational condition and the deep interest which you personally accord to the problems of defense, Mr President, constitute an unquestionable encouragement. A high level of defense preparedness is, in fact, an obligation in the life of each nation. It is a condition for its survival; it safeguards its continued existence and personality, underlies the development of its culture, and promotes, in short, the accomplishment of its destiny."

In his reply, President Traore said: "Mr Chief Inspector of the Armed Forces, my dear comrades in arms: It is with deep emotion that I have received the wishes you have addressed to me in such stimulating words. In these hours of accounting, my affection goes out to all those who fell on the battlefield. I also wish to salute the vigilance and spirit of sacrifice that always characterized you in the defense of our people's freedom and

dignity. The dazzling victories you have just brilliantly won demonstrate our Army's loyalty and effectiveness, the bravery of our soldiers, and the competence of our officers. We must not forget that defense is a permanent mission that has its exigencies. The party, the government, and the Malian people will spare no effort to support you in your difficult but highly patriotic mission of defending the integrity of the national territory and protecting our republican institutions and our brave populations."

The announcer then says: "The two great revelations of this long and great morning of 31 December is: kele maban [meaning "the war is not finished" in Bambara language]. The war is not finished, said the president of the Republic to the 16 socio-professional bodies who went to the Mission du Peuple this morning. Forty-eight hours after the cease-fire agreement, Gen Moussa Traore talked about the conflict with Burkina Faso for the first time. The second re- 'ation was that some officials of the Teachers Union had planned to organize a general strike as of 17 December 1985 because they were motivated by financial consideration. But the head of state did not reveal the names of the people or country — if it was a country — who gave bribes in this affair. He promised to inflict an exemplary punishment on all those involved in this affair."

OAU's Oumarou Meets with Traore; Comments

AB012155 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The head of state granted an audience early this afternoon to OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou. Present at the audience were Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and interntional cooperation, and Mohamed Alhouseyni Toure, secretary general of the presidency. Mr Oumarou, who was coming from Senegal, expressed the OAU's gratitude to President Moussa Traore for his patience and understanding which contributed to the success of the goodwill approaches made notably by the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, ANAD, in order to put an end to the Mali-Burkina conflict. After the audience, the OAU secretary general spoke to Tchona Mathieu Kone:

[Begin Oumarou recording] The mission falls within the framework of efforts relative to the events that have just taken place in the subregion. As you know, the whole of Africa, the OAU, its chairman, and its secretariat were deeply concerned about the situation. At a time when Africa is going through an exceptional economic crisis, we applauded and hailed the cease-fire that has just been obtained thanks to the efforts by all neighbors, and in particular by the ANAD as well as the understanding shown by the countries which were engaged in the temporary conflict. It is within this frameowrk that I have come to congratulate President Moussa Traore on the patience he and his people displayed, and on the attentive ear they turned to the goodwill mission that came from all quarters, and in particular from the ANAD, which spared no efforts in (?handling) this problem.

I will say that from the outset, the OAU decided to leave the initiative with the subregional organizations so that they could establish understanding between both sides. As I have already said, we are confident in the success of the efforts to be pursued. President Traore has just told me that as for the Malian people and himself, they are totally ready to restore peace in the region in order to make it possible for the two peoples to work toward the attainment of the much needed prosperity in Africa.

As I am leaving, I feel very relieved and I think that in the next few days Africa can rest peacefully because I believe that what President Moussa Traore said [words indistinct].

We are going right now to Burkina Faso, and I do not doubt that we will meet the same understanding. It is certain that Africa will learn a lesson from these events and devote itself essentially to work in order to achieve happiness, the happiness of the people who are looking up to us and who need peace for the pursuance of (?their goals). [end recording]

Iranian Delegation Brings Message on Border Conflict

AB012204 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Acting on behalf of General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, and president of the Republic, Mbouille Siby today received a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The delegation brought a message from the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the brother peoples of Mali and Burkina Faso so that a definitive solution will be found to the border conflcit between the two countries.

Mr Siby thanked the leader of the Iranian delegation for their efforts. Mr Mohamed Alhouseyni Toure, the secretary general of the presidency, was present at the audience.

Captured Officer Denies Whites Fighting on Malian Side

AB011530 Paris AFP in Fenglish 1455 GMT
1 Jan 86

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Ouagadougou, Jan 1 (AFP) — A Malian tank crewman captured during an attack into western Burkina Faso Sunday has denied Burkina allegations that whites mercenaries were fighting alongside Mali's forces in the five-day border war between the neighboring West African states.

Lieutenant Jules Sangare Kodgoudo told correspondents permitted to interview him in a police station in this capital city that eyewitnesses who reported seeing whites driving Malian tanks during the weekend offensive were probably referring to light-skinned soldiers from northern Mali.

Lt Kodgoudo, a 52-year-old grandfather from southeastern Mali, said he had been captured after his tank was disabled during an ambush by Burkina forces on a Malian armoured column near the western Burkina town of Koloko, six kilometers (3.5 miles) from the Mali border. He said a force of seven tanks, seven armoured cars and troop transports invaded Burkina Faso in retaliation for an attak on three Malian towns by the Burkina Army — a reference to towns in the disputed Agacher Strip along

Burkina Faso's northern border where the war first erupted Christmas Day.

A truce was declared on Monday and a military observer team comprising representatives from six West African states have been in the border region since yesterday.

Lt Kodgoudo was interviewed yesterday shortly after receiving a visit from a representative of the Red Cross. He said he had been treated well by his captors in Ouagadougou after being given a beating by soldiers who brought him to the capital from Koloko, adding that such an initial reaction by angry combat troops appeared normal to him.

He went on to express hope that the war, which he called a "calamity" was over and he could soon return home.

Burkina authorities have given no figure for the number of Malian soldiers captured during the five days of fighting or the number of their own troops reported missing.

They earlier presented to the press a second prisoner said to have been captured December 25, and Lt Kodgoudo said a fellow member of his tank crew had been with him at the time of his capture.

The subject of an eventual prisoner exchange is apparently to be among topics discussed by the true team sent to supervise the cease-fire by the West African Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD), though exact details of the team's mission are not known.

NIGERIA

Air Force Chief Condemns Coup Plot

AB311748 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, today appealed to officers and men of the Nigerian Government. Speaking to reporters at Murtala Mohamed International Airport, Air Vice Marshal Alfa said that the Nigerian Air Force felt very sad about the coup plot. Air Vice Marshal Alfa condemned the coup bid, pointing out that it was the betrayal of trust, because the issues involved were those that the president had earlier gone round to explain. He said that the plotters had no reasons to complain since they were consulted before decisions were taken.

Dogonyaro Explains Absence From AFRC Meeting

AB311830 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The general officer commanding the 3d Armored Division, Brigadier Joshua Dogonyaro, yesterday gave reasons for his failure to attend the last meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC. Brig Dogonyaro said while exchanging views with Governor [Lieutenant Colonel] Yohanna Madaki in Gongola State that he was maintaining security in his division as a result of the coup plot. He explained that it was his duty to make sure that the base was secure before moving out to anywhere. [sentence as heard] Brig Dogonyaro advised the governor to pursue the course of justice which he said was the answer to the people's problems. He appealed to all Nigerians to be loyal to the government. He later addressed officers and men of the 15th Mechanized Brigade in Yola and told them to be cautious in their dealings with visitors, be they soldiers or civilians, because they could mislead them.

Brig Dogonyaro commended the vigilance of all arms of the armed forces which he said made it possible to uncover the coup plot. He described the coup plotters as disgruntled, selfish, and frustrated men who did not have the interest of the country at heart.

Government Ready To Send Observers to Conflict Area

AB311755 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Nigeria says she is ready to send an observer force to the area being disputed by Burkina Faso and Mali as soon as she receives the go-ahead from both countries. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, told newsmen in Lagos today that Nigeria was monitoring the situation in the area, and was optimistic that the cease-fire, which [illegible] Libya arranged, would be effective, because there [illegible] breach since Sunday.

On the need to find a long-term solution to the border conflict, the minister said the two countries had given the assurance that they would abide by the decision of the International Court of Justice at the Hague. The court is expected to give its ruling on the issue next June. Prof Akinyemi, who returned to Lagos yesterday after mediating in the border conflict, said Nigeria could not allow a war to rage in West Africa. Nigeria is the current chairman of ECOWAS.

SENEGAL

Abdou Diouf Receives Al-Turayki, Lauds Mediation

LD311025 Tripoli JANA in English 0937 GMT
31 D[illegible] 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 18, Dec 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Senegalese president and presently chairman of OAU, Abdou Diouf, received yesterday afternoon the Al-Jamahiriya's secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau who conveyed to him a letter from the leader of the revolution and briefed him on the outcomes of the successful mediation assumed by Al-Jamahiriya and has resulted in the stoppage of the conflict between the sisterly Jamahiriya of Burkina Faso and the Republic of Mali.

President Abdou Diouf expressed his thanks and appreciation for the efforts exerted by the leader of the revolution which have resulted in making htis mediation a success. He said that this mission was not easy, but the success of the leader of the revolution in solving the problem between the two countries came

to stress that Africans were capable of solving their problems by themselves and that African problems should be solved through Africans and with an African spirit.

Further, the Senegalese president conveyed a letter to the leader of the revolution through the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

Cultural Agreement Signed With Soviet Union

AB311445 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Mr Abdel Kader Fall, the minister of culture, and the Soviet ambassador in Dakar, His Excellency Yuriy Belskiy, this afternoon signed a protocol agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries for 1986 and 1987. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union will, during these 2 years, grant scholarships to Senegalese citizens for further studies and refresher courses [words indisitnct]. The agreement also provides for the development of cooperation between our two countries in the fields of books, the cinema industry, and sports.

[Begin Fall recording] I am particularly happy to sign this protocol agreement because after reading it, one can see that it marks a great progress that is extremely important for our cultural relations. It includes measures that were not contained in the previous agreement; some important new measures that demonstrate the general strengthening of Senegalese-Soviet cooperation have been added. In the field of actual culture, extremely positive measures have been taken that will make it possible for young Senegalese to pursue further studies in your great country, particularly in the scientific and technical fields. This agreement will also make it possible for Soviet nationals to come to Senegal to study the daily life of the Senegalese, to participate in their life, and to become aware that Senegal is a country of freedom, tolerance, and open door policy. [end recording]

In his reply, the Soviet ambassador said:

[Begin Elskiy recording] We are sure that on the basis of our past experience, we can establish cooperation in many fields. We are happy to note that (?new measures) have been included in the new agreement. They include cooperation in the field of professional and technical training, in the field of radio and television, between the TASS news agency and the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY, the TASS news agency and the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, and between the [word indistinct] library and the Senegalese public library service. It is perhaps time we concluded an agreement on the equivalence of diplomas and science degrees. [end recording]

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Saharan Envoy

AB312045 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this afternoon received Mr Ould Salek, secretary general to the Presidency of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic at Piya. Mr Ould Salek delivered a message of friendship and brotherhood from President Mohamed Abdelaziz, his head of state.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Congratulates Castro on Cuban Anniversary

MB020532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Today, 1 January 1986, is the 27th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution which brought about the emancipation of the heroic Cuban people. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message of congratulations to Fidel Castro Ruz, the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.

In his message, President dos Santos pointed out that the multiple gains realized by the Cuban people in all fields of national life were closely linked to the devotion demonstrated by President Fidel Castro in leading their destiny. This has won Cuba great respect and admiration from all the [word indistinct] worldwide.

In spite of the continued threats from external enemies against Cuban sovereignty and independence, we are convinced that under your wise and exceptional leadership, your party's third congress will have important results that will further strengthen the already solid foundations of the Cuban revolution and instill a more accelerated rhythm to its march toward building a developed socialist society, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos wrote in his message of congratulations.

President dos Santos concluded his message by expressing his hope to see the further strengthening of the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which have always united the peoples of Angola and Cuba and their two parties in the common struggle against imperialism.

Five Killed, Four Missing After UNITA Attack

MB311335 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Yet another crime has been carried out by the auxiliary forces of the racist South African army. Here are more details from our regional correspondent in Huila Province.

[Unidentified reporter] With the passing of time, the despair of the UNITA puppet gang is increasing. A group of armed bandits attacked a landrover on the (Caoqueiro) line, on the road between Mauengue and Cacula at about 1430 yesterday. Five Angolan nationals were killed and three wounded in this criminal attack. Four people are missing, two of whom are foreign missionaries of Brazilian nationality. The other two are Angolan. The vehicle carrying the missionaries was completely destroyed. This criminal act, which was yet again aimed at civilians, and missionaries in particular, will clear up any remaining doubt about the despair being experienced by the UNITA puppet gang, which has spent the past 10 years in the jungle.

UNITA Reports 76 Government Soldiers Killed

MB310637 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 31 Dec (KUP) — The Luanda, Huambo, Cuanza-Sul, Uige, and Malange Provinces are still under intense fire from the UNITA Armed Forces. According to a communique issued by the Chief of General Staff of FALA-UNITA, 76 FAPLA soldiers were killed and 5 others captured. This is the result of actions carried out by the UNITA forces in the last 3 days of the second half of December. The prisoners captured by UNITA include Manuel Francisco, a FAPLA first lieutenant. He was captured on 23 December 1985 in the town of Mungo, Huambo Province.

MALAWI

President Banda Dissolves Cabinet

AB021318 Dakar PANA in English 1302 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Lilongwe, 2 Jan (MANA/PANA) — Malawi President Kamuzu Banda has dissolved his 13-member cabinet, a government spokesman in Lilongwe announced today. No reason was given for the move. The spokesman, however, said as a result of the dissolution of the cabinet all the ministerial portfolios have now reverted to President Banda. The cabinet was last dissolved in June, 1985 and was reconstituted about two weeks later with minor changes.

NAMIBIA

Transitional Chairmain Asks for Talks With SWAPO

MB301022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Windhoek, Dec 30, SAPA — The present chairman of the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, has called upon SWAPO to enter into dialogue with the transitional government to resolve the deadlock in the dispute over the territory.

"Politics requires compromise," he said in his new year's message released in Windhoek today. You cannot convincingly rely permanently on the hope of a military victory." Victory in SWAPO's 19-year-old military struggle "is simply not around the corner."

In terms of a rotation system, Mr Katjiuongua took over the chairmanship of the transitional cabinet for three months from Dec 17. He said SWAPO and political parties aligned with it had not only a right to make demands but also a duty to cooperate in the quest for a just and reasonable settlement to SWA/Namibian dispute.

"While we have serious doubts about your right to use violence at this hour, we have absolutely no doubt that violence and insurgency are no solutions at this stage," he said.

"We remain prepared to discuss the independence issue through a national convention or any form of discussions involving the

international community. It is important that we get together to discuss the creation of a democratic infrastructure in which democratic ground rules, and local and regional realities are understood, accepted and enforced."

Mr Katjiuongua said the SWA/Namibian transitional government had been granted "unprecedented and extensive" legislative and executive powers in the territory. We will use them to change things in this country, to bring people together by creating structures within which different interests and concerns can project their needs."

The government recognised the value of "dissent and criticism as signs of healthy and democratic government, but we see no point in opposition for the sake of opposition."

Mr Katjiuongua said that to realise the transitional government's economic and social priorities, urgent attention would have to be given next year to SWA/Namibia's natural resources. Work on the off-shore Kudu gas fields would have to begin without delay, and further prospecting for minerals would have to be encouraged.

"Our tax laws must be streamlined to encourage investment, without exposing us to foreign exploitation," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Delivers New Year Message

MB311928 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 Dec 85

[New Year's message delivered by State President P.W. Botha from his official residence at Tuynhuis; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [In Afrikaans] Countrymen, [changes to English] fellow South Africans, good evening. [Changes to Afrikaans] I greet you from Tuynhuis, the historic building which for generations has served as a seat of government. The year 1985, which is now fast coming to an end, was in some respects a year of turmoil. On the international level, several small nations had to defend their independence against military might and organized terrorism. In our own fatherland, too, we had to oppose unprecedented interference in our domestic affairs. Terrorist forces controlled and supplied by foreigners tried to overthrow our country and its inhabitants through violence. When we oppose these forces, shameless double standards are applied against South Africa by countries that ought to know better. Unfortunately, we have to acknowledge that this state of affairs is often encouraged by the actions and utterances of thoughtless and irresponsible South Africans. It is natural that under such circumstances, people show signs of doubt. I understand the concerns of South Africans of all population groups. I am also aware of the deep desire of the majority of South Africans to enjoy peace so that our country can experience prosperity and development.

Despite these setbacks and stumbling blocks, 1985 in other respects also gave us reason for happiness and thankfulness. We rejoice in the beautiful rains which brought forth growth in large parts of our country. We prayed and God, with his almighty power, caused the forces of nature to grant new life to man and beast. The influence of this new hope in the rural areas extends right into town and city. The people of our country can still be fed — a privilege which many countries in Africa do not enjoy.

There were and still are economic obstacles. Nevertheless, certain sectors of our economy achieved exceptional benefits through exports. This contributed to greater income and, as regards the balance of payments, provided substantial surpluses. We expect a growth rate of more than 3 percent during 1986. But we realize that this will have to be maintained before it can achieve truly great and positive results. The creation of jobs, training, and the provision of employment remains a vital task in the future. South Africa's inflation rate is too high. Through higher productivity and increased savings, as well as the state's budget and salary policy, we can successfully combat inflation. Teamwork and patriotic attitudes are the assurance of success.

[Changes to English] It gives me great pleasure to extend a word of deep appreciation to the millions of South Africans actively engaged in agriculture, our industries, trade, professional services, transport services, and our mining sector. We appreciate the work done by those who maintain our country's administration and education services. Through personal visits to various parts of South Africa, I had ample experience of the success of our policy of regional development and decentralization bearing so much fruit in several underdeveloped areas of our region. The cooperation by self-governing and independent neighboring states contribute much to achieve this goal. All of us are witnessing the wisdom of this cooperative policy through various instruments and institutions. When we consider the diversity of our economic activities we can understand the growing importance of our country as a regional power. I regret that attempts from various sources inside our country are made to create chaos in some of our urban areas. I express a word of deep sympathy to those next of kin who lost family and friends as victims to the often barbaric attempts to make our country ungovernable.

These conditions were exploited by some ruthless forces to create quite wrong perceptions of our country, but peace will prevail. There are sufficient people of goodwill in all our communities to ensure that we shall resolve our differences. There are also vast numbers of South Africans who will honestly admit the extent of reform already achieved over a period of years. But the world at large still demands more of us, and virtually overnight, without contemplating the disastrous results for our country. All reasonable people know that the door is wide open to the achievement though negotiation of a political dispensation in South Africa which could satisfy the political aspirations of all the multicultural communities of South Africa. We have a duty which we shall not shirk, to uphold Christian values and civilized norms in our country. These values and norms include language and cultural rights, the protection of private property, the right to an independent judiciary, and the freedom of religion and worship. These and many other elements of our peaceful coexistence must be upheld with determination and a strong national will.

We commend our security forces for their disciplined and devoted efforts to maintain law and order and uphold the integ-

rity of our borders. Without law and order, and without the security of our borders, our state cannot be prosperous and peaceful. Peace must be protected. It must be protected by well-trained, determined men and women, equipped to carry out their duty. This is not possible without sacrifice.

[Changes to Afrikaans] I express my appreciation to dutiful members of the South African police and the South African Defense Force, as well as the railways police. While the rest of us are going about our normal tasks or are sleeping comfortably, you are often busy carrying out your duties in the face of mortal danger. A deepfelt thanks for you dedication. And to your families who have to sacrifice so much, we say a special word of greeting.

In the course of the past year it has been my privilege to come into contact with countless members of our multicultural population. I also, at various opportunities, have been able to meet the beautiful and promising youth of this country. The youth of South Africa is one of the guarantees of its future. There are sufficient opportunities for them to build a future with dedication.

I again become deeply aware of the fact that the individual citizens and communities of South Africa prefer cooperative coexistence in a spirit of good neighborliness. The richness of our cultural diversity must, for the sake of peace, be preserved and maintained. South Africa is not a country of dull uniformity. Through mutual respect, however, we can make it a land of hope.

The steps we took during 1985 to promote our internal negotiation process must be continued. In the past year we have made progress with the reform process. I thank all the leaders of the different population groups who participated and who still want to participate. During 1986, we must behave with a sense of responsibility and mutual respect. We dare not despair. We must build. We must build with joy. We have chosen a course. We are seeking solutions to our personal relationships and a spirit of Christian justice. Let us enter the new year with confidence. Let us do it with trust in our creator. Good night.

Further on Release of Winnie Mandela

Talks With Lawyers

MB311859 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] A bid by Winnie Mandela's lawyers to allow her to go home to Soweto has failed for the time being. Government lawyers refused to give an undertaking that Mrs Mandela will not be arrested if she attempts to return home. Her lawyers are consulting overnight to decide whether Mrs Mandela should risk arrest by going back. After her court appearance today she went to the home of a friend in Kagiso near Krugersdorp. From there, this report from Zahed Cachalia.

[Cachalia] A large crowd gathered at the house in Kagiso and soon after police arrived on the scene. They told all reporters to leave and two television reporters who returned to the area were taken into custody for a short period. Later they fired tear gas into the crowd which had swelled to more than 200. Meanwhile, inside the house, Mrs Mandela discussed her future with her legal representatives but they were tight-lipped about what her next move will be. A doctor examined her and afterwards told me that she was not at all well. He said the tension and anxiety over her two arrests in just over a week had [words indistinct] with her health but he declined to say whether she would be admitted to hospital.

Lawyers To Challenge Restrictions

MB010622 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Lawyers for Winnie Mandela are attempting to have restrictions on visiting Soweto lifted. When Mrs Mandela was granted bail yesterday the condition was that she is not allowed to enter the Johannesburg or Roodepoort magisterial areas. Lawyers for the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela plan to challenge the conditions of 7 January. Mrs Mandela is due to appear in court again on 22 January.

'Views Remain Unchanged'

MB010923 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Report by Manu Padayachee]

[Text] Winnie Mandela has been moved from Kagiso to an undisclosed place. The wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela went to the home of a friend in the Krugersdorp township yesterday after being released on bail. A condition of bail is that she does not enter the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts. One of Mrs Mandela's legal representatives, (Prakash Dya), told me she was moved from Kagiso a few hours after going ot the township.

[Begin recording] [(Dya)] Mrs Mandela was removed last night from Kagiso to a safe place. At the moment we are not to say where the safe place is. But I might say that her views remain unchanged.

[Padayachee] Is the place that Mrs Mandela has been moved to outside the Johannesburg Roodepoort magisterail districts?

[(Dya)] I cannot comment whether she is in or out of the Johannesburg or Roodepoort magisterial districts, but to say that her views remain unchanged. [end recording]

ANC Denies Responsibility for Amanzimtoti Blast

MB311527 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Dec 85 p 1

[By Margaret Smith and Jane Strachan]

[Excerpt] The ANC said yesterday it was not claiming responsibility for the Amanzimtoti bomb blast, which killed five people on December 23. An ANC spokesman said from Lusaka that

none of their units within SA had notified them they were responsible.

Asked to condemn the Amanzimtoti explosion, the spokesman said he wanted to know "if the SA government would condemn the shooting of black children".

He said there had been no change in the official ANC policy regarding "soft targets".

Its policy was to go for hard targets but they had to admit that, as in any war, civilians could be caught in the crossfire.

Request for Release of 13 UDF Leaders Dismissed

MB311108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Dec, 31, SAPA — The full bench of the Rand Supreme Court today dismissed with costs an application for the release of 13 United Democratic Front and Transvaal Indian Congress members who are being held under the emergency regulations in the Johannesburg prison at Diepkloof and at Modderbee. Argument in the court, heard on December 20, centred on the powers of the state president in terms of the Public Safety Act.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, for the applicants, said that on October 31, the state president, acting in terms of his powers under the act, issued a proclamation amending Regulation 3 (3) in such a way as purportedly to exclude any right to a hearing before the issue of an order for further detention. He argued that the regulation was invalid in that it was beyond the powers of the state president under the act to exclude the principles of natural justice.

Eleven of the detainees have been held since the start of the state of emergency in July, and two since September.

Mr Kentridge submitted that the original detentions on the order of a police officer in terms of Regulation 3 (1) of the Public Safety Act was not in issue. However, he argued, in terms of Regulation 3 (3), "A person may only be held for 14 days." "Any subsequent detention is only justifiable if the minister of law and order has issued a written order for his further detention."

Mr Kentridge argued that a detainee was entitled to an opportunity to make representations to the minister before an order was issued for his further detention. It was common cause that the minister failed to afford the detainees and opportunity to make any such representations, and that their detention after the expiry of 14 days was illegal, he said.

Mr J. Coetzee, for the respondents — the minister of law and order, the minister of justice, and the officers commanding the Johannesburg and Modderbee prisons — submitted that the detentions were lawful. Mr Justice Goldstone said that in his opinion, Regulation 3 (3) "In no way excludes the right of a detainee to make representations to the minister after the latter has ordered his continued detention."

Official Announces Increase in Price of Petrol

MB011950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The divisional secretary of the motor industry's federation in Transvaal, Mr (Conray Burton Dean), has confirmed in Johannesburg that the price of petrol was increased at midnight last night. The increase, which amounts to 2 cents a liter for 93 octane on the Witwatersrand, has been ascribed to an increase of rail tariffs. Circulars have been sent to garage owners to make the necessary adjustments, and 93 octane petrol now cost 51 cents a half liter in the Highveld. Diesel fuel has also been increased.

'Number' of Western Cape Detainees Released

MB301441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 30, SAPA — There were emotional scenes when a number of Western Cape detainees were released from Victor Verster Prison in Paarl and Pollsmoor Prison in Tokai today. A prisons service spokesman was not prepared to comment on the release and a police spokesman requested the names of the released people before he could confirm them. However, far-reaching restrictions have been placed on about 37 emergency detainees who were freed from Victor Vester Prison.

The detainees — some of whom had been in detention for up to 68 days — were collected at the gates of the prison, while others were greeted joyously by friends, relatives and colleagues as they arrived at Bellville police station at about 1 pm. Friends said among those released were Zoli Malinda, Western Cape president of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Goolam Aboobaker, a medical physicist, journalist Rashid Seria, Llewellyn McMaster, Salien Badat, David April, Neville Naidoo and Ebrahim Rasool.

The restrictions placed upon the detainees included:

— A ban on attending UDF meetings;

— They are restricted to the magisterial districts in which they live;

— A ban on entering school premises;

— They are not allowed to criticise the government.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests

1 Jan Morning Report

MB010810 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0803 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 1, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest to 8 am today:

At Mohlakeng near Vereeniging late yesterday afternoon a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol. Police were forced to fire birdshot to disperse their attackers. Two black men were

wounded and medically treated and arrested together with three others.

At De Aar late last night a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the area. They were ordered to disperse. The refused. They were then dispersed by the police using tear smoke. One black man was arrested.

At Soweto arsonists caused extensive damage to the Mzimbuko Secondary School. No arrests or injuries were reported.

At Guguletu in the Western Cape, arsonists caused extensive damage to a private vehicle in the area.

At Bonteheuwel in the Western Cape a mob of Coloureds attacked a security patrol. They were forced to fire to disperse the attackers. One coloured male was fatally wounded. One coloured male was wounded, medically treated and arrested and one coloured male arrested.

At Rocklands near Bloemfontein early this morning a mob of blacks stoned a private vehicle in the area causing damage. One black man was arrested.

At Mohlakeng near Vereeniging this morning police arrested a black man in a stone throwing incident in which a private vehicle was damaged.

At Papalelo near Upington a mob attacked a police patrol early this morning who were performing a crime prevention operation in the township. The police were forced to disperse their attackers by using tear smoke and birdshot. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Early this morning in the same area a mob attacked a private house in the area causing damages. The owner, a member of the development board, defended his property and one black man died in this incident when the owner opened fire.

In Holland near Jansenville early this morning a mob attacked the house of a member of the Eastern Cape Development Board whereupon the owner fired a shot and fatally wounded one of the attackers.

At Joza near Grahamstown late last night a mob gathered illegally in the area and refused to disperse. They were then dispersed by the police using birdshot. One black man was wounded, medically treated and arrested.

1 Jan Evening Report

MB011742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1740 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 1, SAPA — Following is the 7 pm unrest report, issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria:

This afternoon a mob of unruly blacks arrived at the Asian beach on the Marine Parade in Durban. The city police arrived on the scene to restore order. A car was set alight and another was damaged by stoning. Speedy intervention by the SAP ensured that damage to property and injury to innocent people was kept to a minimum.

They were dispersed by the police with birdshot and tear smoke. There were injuries, but at this stage it is not known how many people were injured in this incident.

In Durban early this morning a thunderflash exploded in a rubbish bin mounted against a pole in the city. Two windows of an adjacent building were damaged. No injuries were reported. Police are investigating.

In Nyanga, Western Cape, today, police discovered three bodies as a result of a faction fight yesterday.

In Watervaal-Boven early this morning a mob of arsonists hurled a petrol bomb at the house of a member of the community development board, causing damage. The member fired shots at the mob, wounding three black men. These three were medically treated and arrested.

In Denilton, KwaNdebele late yesterday evening, a faction fight broke out between Ndebele and Sothos. One person was fatally wounded and two private vehicles were damaged in this incident.

In Denilton early this morning police arrested two black men for the possession of petrol bombs.

In Burgersdorp, South-Western Districts, early this morning, a mob of arsonists set fire to a supermarket, causing excessive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported, said the report.

In Mamelodi this afternoon a mob of arsonists set fire to a private vehicle in the area causing excessive damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

2 Jan Morning Report

MB020818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0815 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 2, SAPA — Following is police situation report on overnight and early morning unrest to 8 am:

Incidents of unrest consisting mainly of arson and stone throwing occurred at various places yesterday evening and during the night.

In the black township Soshanguve near Pretoria, a bus and delivery vehicle was set alight. One black woman was injured by SAP shotgun bullets. An unknown number of blacks set the development board offices alight. No one was arrested or injured.

At the Marine parade in Durban at the Indian beach an unknown number of blacks stoned the Indians and set alight a vehicle of the city police. The SAP used tear smoke and shotguns to disperse the crowd. Eight black men and one black youth were arrested. In the black township at Alexandra, two black men died and one was injured during a fight between Zulus and Pondos. No one

was arrested during a number of incidents of stone throwing and the setting alight of vehicles.

At KwaNdebele the police had to use tear smoke. One private vehicle and two government vehicles were destroyed in two of these incidents. A number of houses belonging to policemen were damaged.

In another incident a police vehicle was set alight. A black man was fatally wounded and another two wounded when the police had to open fire with pistols when their vehicle was stoned.

In the black township KwaNogane near Middleburg, Cape, an SAP member was injured with an axe when their vehicle was stoned and stormed. During the incident, a black woman was fatally wounded and another black woman was injured when the police had to open fire with a shotgun and pistol. One black man was arrested.

In the black township Vesplaas near Port Elizabeth, police had to use shotguns when their vehicle was stoned. At KwaZakele, a member of the police used a shotgun when his home was stoned. No one was injured or arrested in both cases.

In Soweto, a private home was set alight by a black man. A police vehicle was stoned and police used a shotgun. In another incident a private vehicle was set alight and severely damaged. No one was injured or arrested.

At the black township Sandbult near Burgersdorp, a police vehicle was stoned. A policeman was injured. the police had to use tear smoke and shotguns. No arrests were made.

One Killed in Township Clash

MB311549 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1548 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 31, SAPA — At least one person died and hundreds of activists from United Democratic Front [UDF] affiliated organisations were in hiding in Cape Town's black townships today as large groups of "fathers", allegedly led by community councillors, acted against militant township elements.

It was impossible to confirm reports of a number of other killings in New Crossroads, KTC, Nyanga and Crossroads.

Police said the body of a 60-year-old man, Mr Thothi Nomongo, of NY67, Guguletu, had been found. Petrol had been poured over him and he was set alight. Police said he had died in faction fighting.

A group of at least 300 "fathers" were reportedly conducting house-to-house searches and beating up youth leaders. Sources aid at least 20 people had been badly beaten up by the group.

Large groups of terrified "maqabane" (comrades), as militant youths are called, fled into the bush surrounding KTC and into Nyanga East. All people wearing UDF T-shirts, anyone associated with militant organisations or who spoke at township meetings were being hunted, sources said.

Last week, similar actions took place in Site C, Khayelitsha, when conservative older members of the community reportedly beat up "maqabane".

Residents alleged police vehicles were patrolling the affected areas broadcasting messages that "you comrades must go to New Crossroads to get what you deserve, you are going to s... Today, what the men are doing to the UDF is good."

A police spokesman said: "The allegation of loudspeakers being used to encourage fighting is rejected with the contempt it deserves."

He said no injuries or fights were reported to the police in the peninsula's townships up to 3.20 pm.

"Routine police patrols" were taking place in KTC, New Crossroads and Nyanga.

Beachfront Riot in Durban

MB011656 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] There has been a serious outbreak of rioting on Durban's beachfront. Mike Robertson has more details:

[Robertson] According to police, the rioting started at about 1200. A group of 5,000 blacks people marched on the adjoining Indian beach and then spilled onto the Marine Parade. They stoned buses and cars. A city police vehicle was burned and another was destroyed by stoning. Several municipal and PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Company] buses were also stoned. Police fired warning shots and tear gas. The say they have managed to control the rioting, but there are still isolated cases of violence. Marine Parade has been sealed off between (Olgar) Road and the Blue Lagoon. At this stage we are not sure how many people were injured in the rioting, but police say a number of people were taken to hospital.

1 Dead After Durban Violence

MB020537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] One of the 10 men who sustained bullet wounds after a group of blacks went on the rampage on the Marine Paade in Durban yesterday has died in the King Edward VIII hospital. He has not yet been identified. Another of the 10 has undergone an operation to remove a bullet and is still in a serious condition. The remaining eight were discharged after treatment at the hospital.

A section of the northern freeway in Durban had to be closed for about 90 minutes after blacks began stoning cars near the Blue Lagoon and Indian beach on the Marine Parade yesterday. Two white women suffered shock but were otherwise unhurt when the windscreen of their car was smashed, and two police vehicles were

badly damaged in the rioting. Riot police, assisted by members of the Natal command army unit close by, managed to restore order. The situation had returned to normal by early yesterday evening.

6 Killed in Clashes Over Moutse Incorporation

MB021325 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 2, SAPA — Violence in KwaNdebele flared during the year end holidays and at least six people have died in clashes over the incorporation of a district whose residents reject incoporation into the homeland, reports reaching SAPA's Johannesburg office said.

A SAPA correspondent said police had told him six people were killed in confrontations between Sotho and Ndebele tribesmen or in clashes with police and other officials. Violence had been simmering in the region over the incorporation of the Moutse district into KwaNdebele.

Yesterday Moutse, north of Pretoria, was officially incorporated into KwaNdebele, a tribal homeland scheduled for independence later this year.

The South African Government announced last month the move would go ahead over the objections of some 120,000 Sotho tribesmen living in Moutse, which has a well-developed infrastructure and good small-business potential — qualities some analysts say KwaNdebele lacks.

Moutse leaders have repeatedly warned unrest would explode if the incorporation went through.

In one incident yesterday, four Ndebele tribesmen arrived at Moutse Chief T.G. Mathebe's village in Denilton claiming the area was theirs, a SAPA correspondent said. Witnesses told the correspondent the Ndebele were beaten to death and their lorry set alight by angry residents. Security forces were patrolling potential trouble spots in KwaNdebele today, a correspondent said.

Dead Policemen Found Near Moutse

MB021418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1417 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 2, SAPA — The mutilated bodies of two black policemen who disappeared yesterday while investigating an arson case in the troubled Moutse area north-east of Pretoria were found in open veld today.

In a brief statement, police headquarters in Pretoria added two men who had been injured in a shootout with policemen were being held under guard at a local hospital in connection with the murders.

The dead policemen's burnt out police car was found near their bodies. No names or further details could be released at this stage, police said.

Up to six other people have been killed and a number injured in the Moutse area in the last 24 hours during clashes among residents either for or against the district's incorporation into the KwaNdebele homeland.

After more than a decade of wrangling, the government recently announced the area — originally destined to become part of the neighbouring homeland, Lebowa — would be incorporated into KwaNdebele, and the official transfer took place yesterday.

In a short statement the police said the two policemen, from Denilton, near Groblersdal, had disappeared yesterday while investigating one of a number of arson cases reported to police.

"The mutilated bodies of both men were found in the veld near Keerom this afternoon ... Two men with bullet wounds are at present being detained in hospital in connection with these deaths."

Commentary Outlines Conditions for Reform

MB010547 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In his New Years message, the state president spoke of the need for the negotiating process in South Africa to continue in 1986. He also referred to two vital conditions for successful negotiation: the continuation of reform and the maintenance of law and order.

The two are complementary requirements for democratic development in this country. There can be no diminution in the state's commitment to both in the coming year. One of the persistent themes of political debate in South Africa in 1985 was the overriding need for political leaders to get together in intensive negotiations on the country's constitutional future.

There is no doubt that a dispensation that ensures freedom and security for all its people and all its diverse groups can only be the product of negotiations freely entered into by all who believe in a democratic order and peaceful resolution of differences.

The alternative is authoritarian government, whether white or black, and endless national strife. Hence the widespread clamor for constitutional negotiations to get under way in earnest. Probably the biggest political challenge of 1986 is to forge ahead strongly in providing the conditions in which this can happen. And that means all South Africans of all groups must face up to and help deal with the unpalatable fact that there is a real credibility gap between the country's whites and blacks.

A large group of black people, regardless of ethnic affiliation, distrust the sincerity of whites in maintaining that they desire a fair and equal deal for everybody. And many white people of both language groups tend to equate the mass of blacks with the violence perpetrated by a small minority and the statements of a few radicals who evidently envisage an authoritarian system in which whites would barely be tolerated.

That credibility gap must be overcome. On one hand, the skepticism about white sincerity will have to be removed by translating to action the many reformist declarations on specific issues that have been made in the past year. There is much in South African life that is generally admitted to be unacceptably discriminatory. While such practices continue and are even entrenched in law, it is hardly surprising that declarations of good will on abstract constitutional matters will be treated with reserve.

The implementation of concrete reforms must therefore be a high political priority for 1986. The other side of the coin is less clearcut, because it has been the subject of so much special pleading and downright distortions by interested parties. White skepticism about black intentions and the resultant undercurrent of reluctance to give wholehearted support to constitutional negotiations is largely a reflection of the almost unrelieved militancy of the countrys most outspoken black leaders. The radicals who have exploited dissatisfaction to create disorder have at the same time cowed moderate leaders into silence.

In consequence, the reasonable public argument — the acknowledgement that solutions for this complex country require compromises — goes largely unheard in black politics. And that situation is not going to change unless law and order is enforced in the black areas and radical intimidation of dissenters is stopped.

Effective law enforcement — the basis for any democratic dispensation — will therefore also have to remain a priority in 1986. These — reform and law enforcement — are the essential conditions for further progress. Firm support of them should be a New Years resolution for all who wish South Africa well.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB010758 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

CITIZEN Reviews 1985

In an editorial on 1985, "a year in which the bright promise of reform was blighted by township violence, overseas rejection and punitive measures, and a financial crisis," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 31 December points to the "perpetrators of our misfortunes." Among these, the paper names Bishop Desmond Tutu, who did more harm to the country's image than any other person; Allan Boesak, who became "one of the chief rabble-rousers in the Western Cape;" and the United Democratic Front, which "exploited and encouraged the unrest to achieve the maximum unfavourable publicity for South Africa." On the international front, the country also suffered from the actions of "an American bank with the most dubious political connections;" the "duplicitious French Government;" and the Reagan administration, "which did an about-face" and imposed sanctions to "avoid defeat in Congress."

Also contributing to the country's isolation were the escalating violence in the townships; "police excesses in handling the unrest," although "in general the police acquitted themselves well of a difficult task;" and "disappointment over the Rubicon speech." Some South Africans "lost heart and talked of emigrating, only the weak rand deterring some of them from doing so," but most people, though "embittered by the violence and puzzled by the unexpected turn of events," did not lose faith in the country. While there is still a "tough time" ahead, the paper says that it remains "confident that there will be progress in 1986 overcoming our problems in all fields."

Price Hikes

Keith Abendroth reports that "big hikes in the price of most consumer commodities are in the pipeline for the first quarter of the New Year — and economists in Pretoria expect the inflation rate to reach the 20 percent level unless the dollar-rand balance improves." By the middle of next year, consumers may be paying 30 percent more for electricity, while the price of gasoline is expected to increase with the first 2 months of 1986. Economists predict that the price of virtually every commodity on the market will increase by 20 to 30 percent in the first 3 months of the year, with basic foods "expected to carry the biggest brunt."

Labor Party Congress

Brian Stuart reports on the upcoming congress of the Labor Party, which has the majority in the House of Representatives. Party leaders Allan Hendrickse is expected to make a major party policy statement at the congress and assess the party's role in the tricameral parliamentary system. Stuart reports that it is believed that the party will continue to be concerned with "equality in pension and welfare matters and equality in education," but it is also expected that party will move on to "stronger political action on measures such as the Separate Amenities Act and Group Areas Act."

Amended Standstill Measures

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 31 December carries a report by John Tilston on the measures amending the standstill on the repayment of foreign loans until 31 March. According to Tilston, the major change is that the blocked foreign loans will now be administered by the Public Investment Commissioners instead of the Reserve Bank as they have been until now. "There is some speculation that the Reserve Bank does not want to be seen administering such an account," Tilston says, adding that this move "may be a precursor to a rescheduling agreement."

Security Mesaures

Jane Strachan reports that the Anglo American Property Services has reviewed its security measures following last week's explosion in an Amanzimtoti shopping center. All litter bins are to be standardized and have wire mesh on two sides for easy inspection, parcels and handbags will be inspected from time to time, and laminated glass or film on plate glass will be installed where necessary.

Road Freight Outlook 'Gloomy'

Alan Peat reports that "the outlook for 1986 in the road freight transport industry is gloomy, reflecting the downward trend of the economy generally." Major haulers are convinced that market conditions will not improve significantly, despite efforts to stimulate the economy. Problems are exacerbated by gasoline price hikes and the higher cost of imported vehicle parts. Industrial relations problems are also anticipated due to "increasing unionisation and the failure of many smaller businesses to participate in employer organisations." Wage claims are expected to exceed the industry's ability to meet them.

Insurance 'Blacklist'

Stephan Cranston reports that the deputy managing director of Santam Multiplex insurance said that "blacklists and other discriminatory documents are a common practice in the insurance business." Reacting to a report in the *SUNDAY TIMES* newspaper, the official said his company has divided fire premiums into six areas for many years. He also denied that the different premiums were related to unrest and said that they were the result of rising crime.

Black School Boycotts

In an editorial on the black school boycott, *BUSINESS DAY* says that by staying away from school, black students "make it even more likely that South Africa's whites will retain their domination of the best jobs in the country through their superior education and skills — no matter what happens politically." However, since the students will not remain in school until their grievances are addressed, the paper urges "the authorities most strongly to rectify the failings in black education." Nevertheless, groups such as the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee must avoid "confrontational strategies" and not use "eduation as a lever to solve all of South Africa's problems at once."

Column on Year's Developments

Paul Bell reviews the year "apartheid's chickens came home to roost," attributing growing domestic and international pressure to the Gaborone raid on 13 June, the declaration of the state of emergency on 21 July, "the disappointment of Rubicon on August 15," and the media coverage of township violence. But there was also actual reform in 1985, Bell says, pointing to the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages, Immorality, and Prohibition of Political Interference Acts and the moratorium on forced removals, among other things. While there are also promises of reform and talks between blacks and the government "have slowly gathered steam," there are still "huge obstacles" to bringing the parties to the negotiating table. The more violence escalates, "the more government is forced to be constitutionally prescriptive — and defensive in terms of refusing to act under pressure." This means that there is little prospect that that the government will be able to meet black preconditions next year. The government, "firmly wedded to its on route for change," will probably seek to improve the Group Areas Act next year but it refuses to scrap it. However, the government may examine the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and influx control.

1985 Strike Activity

Claire Pickard-Cambridge says in a column that 1985 "has turned conventional wisdom on its head by proving that a deep economic recession can be marked by record levels of strike activity." Strike action hit an all-time high, "with wage issues providing a key rallying call for workers hit by inflation." The state of emergency "complicated negotiations as social and political issues were thrust to the fore. And the industrial relations context became increasingly complex with retrenchement, the mounting disinvestment campaign, and consumer boycotts." Consumer boycotts were increasingly used to obtain union demands and a "watershed development" was the creation of thhe Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). "Many industrial relations specialists believe 1986 may be a turbulent year as COSATU begins to pit its strength against employers. However, the most pressing problemsfacing COSATU is to increase their mergers within the next six months." Next year "may well be one of the most important years in labour history as trade unions alliances either shift or solidify," Pickard-Cambridge notes.

Stock Exchange Booms

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 31 December reports that "investors on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange shared in a boost worth R35,000 million as share prices soared to new peaks in 1985." Prices on average spiralled at almost twice the inflation rate. The overall index showed gains of 33 percent. "Even the state of emergency caused no more than a pause in the investor rush to find a refuge from worsening inflation." Brokers were cautious about the new year, however, fearing "the market had become overheated and was perhaps over-optimistic about the prospects of an economic recovery that could be stustained."

1986 Prospects Viewed

An article reporting the views of prominent individuals concerning 1986 says that hopes revolve around "the government's willingness to negotiate the issues of the day and to not make any new promises that it does not intend to fulfill." Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert said that he hoped the government would make no new promises and that "there will be far less posturing about change on all sides and more serious negotiations." Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association, said he hoped "some sense will finally seep into this stubborn, unyielding, unchanging National Party Government" and get them to introduce "fundamental change." United Democratic Front Transvaal Vice President Rev Frank Chikane said the ball was in the government's court and that when the students return to school 28 January "the action of the army and police is crucial to whether they remain there."

Party Unity Elusive

A report from Durban says that "police differences between Solidarity, the official Opposition in the House of Delegates, and the ruling National People's Party, appeared to be insurmountable at the resumed 'unity' talks between party delegations in Durban yesterday." A solidarity official noted that the talks were "inconclusive."

Editorial on New Year

THE STAR's editorial says that it not only hopes South Africans can determine their own future, it is certain that they can. It cites hopeful trends, one that "the old rigid mind-set has gone." It quotes Chief Buthelezi's call to the government for "bold steps" and calls it "a message of hope." On violence, it says it "is not inherent, and a generous political spirit can tame it." It praises the decision for black students to return to school and says that one unspoken provision of this decision has been met — "that reason should prevail." Although goodwill between races "shrinks too rapidly," "amazingly it has not dried up." "The best thing about 1986 is that the entire country — save only a few fanatics — goes into it knowing that things must change. A nation prepared to challenge its own values is halfway to a better future."

Pretoria Church Bombing

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 31 December, in reporting on the bombing of the Pretoria Church of United Democratic Front patron Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, as well as the home of an activist, quotes Mkhatshwa as saying: "We find it very strange and revealing that houses of activists are regularly attacked while culprits never get arrested. This will be regarded by residents as a provocation." He added that "it is also surprising that this should happen in a township so heavily patrolled by the police and the army."

Students Against 'Thugs'

The paper also reports that "Soweto students have formed a group to stamp out thugs who have taken advantage of unrest in the townships." The new groups will be called the Soweto Student Congress (SOSCO). It has "vowed to take strong action against people who harassed businessmen and hijacked residents' cars in the name of the 'struggle.'"

Union on Affiliation

The Black Allied Workers' Union will decide early this year which trade union federation it will join, the paper reports. Although the union was founded on the principle of black consciousness, the union had not decided to join either the Council of Unions of South Africa or the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions. "We have also not reached any decision whether to align ourselves with the newly formed Congress of South African Trades Unions, [COSATU]" said one official, noting that "we have always been excluded from the unity talks aimed at forming COSATU."

Pretoria Consumer Boycott Ends

The paper reports that the Pretoria Consumer Boycott Committee has said that "the boycott of white businesses in Pretoria will end on Thursday, January 2." The committee warned, however, that the boycott would be resumed at the end of January if certain demands were not met, including the removal of security forces form black townships, that all people detained during the boycott will be released and charges dropped, that the state of emergency be lifted, and that the Congress of South African Students be unbanned. A statement warned businessmen that the only way to stop a boycott forever was to meet the people's demands. "No security forces can stop our people's demands," it said.

SOWETAN on Education Meeting

In its editorial, the *SOWETAN* comments on the meeting to discuss black education in Johannesburg this week and the decision that students would return to school next year, which "must have come as a relief to sorely pressed parents." However, the paper says that the tone of the meeting "was somewhat confrontationist" and suggests the participants should realize the government's "skittish response to confrontation." "We would have thought most of us are aware that the ruling people will rather destroy themselves, and us, than be seen to be bowing to justifiable demands from blacks." It hopes that the government will take bold action to break out of the trap of authoritarianism and that the response should be a stiffening of opposition by hard-line blacks. It expresses concern at some of the divisions among blacks noted at the meeting and says that "black people cannot seem to avoid the temptation of scoring party or ideological mileage out of something that should transcend all such." "That is the way to black division and weakness," it concludes.

More on School Crisis

An article in the "Focus" column by Sello Rabothata reports on the Johannesburg education conference. He notes the resolutions giving the government an ultimatum to address the crisis, including that the state of emergency be lifted, the SADF withdrawn, the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) be unbanned, and tuition be free. He say that this is a clear challenge to the government because "there are no indications that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, will lift the state of emergency in the foreseeable future; the government is not likely to unban COSAS or other banned organisations; parents will obviously be expected to pay for their children's education; the SADF is also not likely to be withdrawn from the townships immediatedly." "The ball is now in the State's court: Only the State can avert further boycotts," he says.

ILANGA on Boycotts

Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu 19-21 December in a Zulu editorial says that "we highly appreciate and endorse the viewpoint given to Johannesburg black boycotters of white business by Mkhuseli Jack, a seasoned leader, who spearheaded the successful Port Elizabeth boycott of white business that forced white businessmen to seek concessions from the government on behalf of African grievances."

"The Johannesburg boycott began with great enthusiasm marred by violence against boycott breakers. Such a development is divisive among blacks and tends to promote chaos, lawlessness, and loss of direction and purpose," the editorial says, noting that "In his advice to the Johannesburg black youth, Mr Jack warned the youth not to manhandle or threaten boycott breakers. He noted that such pressure tactics were unacceptable and offensive to a public that would be receptive and cooperative, if it had been given a thorough briefing as to the reasons and gains to be harvested from boycott action. Understanding and persuasion

are key factors in the success of a boycott strategy, Mr Jack concluded." The editorial urges "black community leaders to heed Mr Jack's helpful advice."

DIE VADERLAND on Terrorism

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 30 December in an editorial says that "this has been a bloody Christmas season. Terrorists, the murderous species of our time, saw to that at the airports of Rome and Vienna, and at Amanzimtoti. Defenseless, innocent people, among them women and children who could in no way affect the terrorists' cause, were made to pay with blood and their lives." The terrorists involved, including the ANC, have to ask themselves what they achieve through such deeds, as this can only bring about a backlash from extreme right elements. "There have been pleas, including those from this paper, for dialogue with the ANC. The possibility of this becomes more difficult with each terrorist attack. The ANC is making dialogue and a reasonable, peaceful solution, or at least its own involvement as such, very nearly impossible."

Dangers of Reform

In *DIE VADERLAND*'s "In My Opinion" column, J.S. Liebenberg writes that the government, the whites, and the blacks are all entering 1986 with the prospects of great reform in the face of foreign economic threats, and only the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nationale Party [Reformed National Party] are opposed. But, he says, there could be a few dangers ahead for reform. "Some National Party members have become so emotionally and vehemently anti-apartheid that even the Progs [Progressive Federal Party] are left out of breath when it comes to reprimanding and ascribing blame." It is true, he says, that we raised apartheid to the level of gospel, but we also did much with it which is still good today, as seen in the economic and political development of the black states. Without separate education and residential areas, he says, not much could have been achieved in improving black living standards. And without influx control there would have been political, economic, social, and hygienic chaos. Reform, he says, is good and necessary, but if one denies basic ethnic and cultural differences and if we force together that which does not belong together, we are heading for disaster. There is the dangerous idea that all apartheid has to be broken down before we can arrive at a new dispensation. "That is dangerous, because then we are dealing with one man, one vote and a unitary state. And who but the whites will then be amenable to negotiation? And what will they bargain with?"

DIE TRANSVALER on Terrorism

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans says in an editorial that the bloody spoor of terrorist violence unhappily lies over the final lap of the old year, first in the case of the innocents in South Africa who died at the hands of the ANC and later the terrorist incidents in Europe.

"That Western leaders, with America in the forefront, condemned the terrorist deeds in the northern hemisphere so vehemently, coincides with the expectations of all peace-loving people. Because where innocents are murdered it can never be said the end justifies the means — not even silently. Those with influence and who like to speak and who must speak, certainly do not want to look the other way forever when terrorist organizations commit cold-blooded murder in South Africa."

Editorial on Unemployment, Hunger

In another editorial, the paper says of all the adversities and setbacks that affected the country in the past year, the increasing unemployment and hunger certainly have been the most pathetic. "When last during the festive season in our country did South Africans have to go and queue in public in order to get a bit of food? To those generations which escaped the emergency of the 1930's such a thing has been unthinkable. No one could believe in particular that white South Africans would be victims of hunger." Many, says the editorial, will now be aware of the needy conditons under which blacks have lived and still live. Referring to the government's interim programs for hunger relief, the editorial concudes: "In the long-term however, the problem remains linked to the country's political dilemmas. If no progress is made in the area of constitutional reform, the economy will continue to suffer."

BEELD on Pretoria Boycott

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 31 December reports that Pretoria businessmen have heaved a sigh of relief that the consumer boycott there ends on Thursday. Mr D.W. Rolt, a spokesman for a committee representing some of the city's businessmen, says, however, that it is still not clear who organized the boycott, as all attempts to arrange talks with such persons failed. Mr Rolt's statement, however, that the boycott was not totally successful is contradicted by others. "Shop owners and managers in the city do not agree with him. They are of the opinion that the major reason for the poor Christmas shopping was the consumer boycott. An Indian businessman said his Christmas trade this year was 70 percent down on last year." The report says that police will protect shoppers against intimidators until the end of the boycott.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Discusses Economic Difficulties

MB020611 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has told Zambians to work hard in the new year as nothing will come out of laziness, drunkenness on duty and disunity because these are negative elements to progress. Speaking at Kasaba Bay, when he renewed his party membership yesterday, Dr Kaunda said although some external problems, like the low copper prices at the London metal exchange and the huge oil bill, have played a part in weakening the country's economy, the majority of the problems were of Zambia's own making.

Stressing the importance of hard work, Dr Kaunda said leaders must lead by example because this is what the nation expected of them. He urged Zambians to rededicate themselves to the ideals of hard work, self-discipline, unity, peace and love in order to pull the country out of the current economic difficulties.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Unveils Plans for Socialist Economy

MB010641 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has outlined the government's 5-year national development plan. In his new year message to the nation last night, Comrade Mugabe said the plan is designed to change the ownership and production relations of the structures of the existing economy. He said this is a strategy aimed at creating a socialist economy.

Under the plan, a proportion of the means of production owned by Zimbabweans and the state will be progressively increased in order to establish a self-sustaining production system. The prime minister said the plan will also seek to lay the foundations for scientific and technological structures designed to draw on the world coffers of science and technology. The plan envisages, in its investment strategy, an average annual growth rate of five percent in gross domestic product; and if the growth is maintained it would realize more employment opportunities.

The prime minister noted that the formulation of the new plan involved the activities of village development committees as well as ward development committees, coordinated, and synthesized through provincial development committees. In his address, Comrade Mugabe took the opportunity to congratulate farmers for their hard work. He noted that the total value of the country's agricultural output netted and increase of 30 percent over the previous year. He stressed that the government is committed to a policy of ensuring the viability of agriculture and pledged to continue providing the necessary incentives for the purpose.

These incentives will be: the provision of as much foreign currency as possible plus the other facilities for the procurement of spare parts and much needed agricultural equipment. In the peasant's sector, Comrade Mugabe stressed that the new plan will try to accelerate the resettlement program and revolutionize peasant agriculture and life style. On manufacturing, he said the government will assist this sector by increasing, as the situation permits, foreign exchange allocations. On exports, the prime minister noted that performance continued to improve and as a result the overall balance of payments surplus expected to be more than in previous years.

Comrade Mugabe said overall the prospects for sustained growth are good, but warned of sectors outside the government's control, such as the weather and other world's economic developments which might affect this trend.

Speaks on Security

MB010839 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has outlined the government's 5-year development plan. The prime minister expressed the hope that the plan will form a basis for sound policy guidance. But Comrade Mugabe warned that the development plan can only succeed if nation enjoys maximum security. He, therefore, appealed to all Zimbabweans to guard against both Zimbabwe's internal and external enemies. He referred to the Pretoria regime's destabilization activities against independent African states. This is why, Comrade Mugabe said, our security forces are in Mozambique to help crush South African-sponsored bandits.

Comments on Agriculture, Corruption

MB011222 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Zimbabwe's present policy is making agriculture viable. Therefore, everything will be done to provide the necessary incentives. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said this in his year-end message to the nation on television and all channels of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation last night.

The prime minister said special attention will also be given to the role and status of the worker, so that his life style does not suffer and he called for maximum cooperation between the government and the farmers.

After referring to the business of the nation which flows from the (?victory) of the people, Comrade Mugabe warned against corruption and nepotism in the government. He said when such behavior comes to light, those responsible will be dealt with severely.

The prime minister's warning comes a few weeks after three senior police officers were dismissed from the police force for gross misconduct. Several others were retired form the force for being implicated in the misconduct.

Mugabe Urges Consolidating Army Integration

MB311851 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has urged Zimbabwe's defense forces to consolidate the integration of the national army which began at independence.

Speaking in his capacity as the minister of defense, Comrade Mugabe said the integration which is now complete (?is only a step) towards the overall national objective of reconciliation which seeks to unite people of different national ethnic and cultural background.

The prime minister told the armed forces to be vigilant, saying that the external threats are (?ignoring the) [words indistinct]. Comrade Mugabe thanked the forces for the splended job which they are doing inside Zimbabwe [words indistinct].